SATURDAY NIGHT

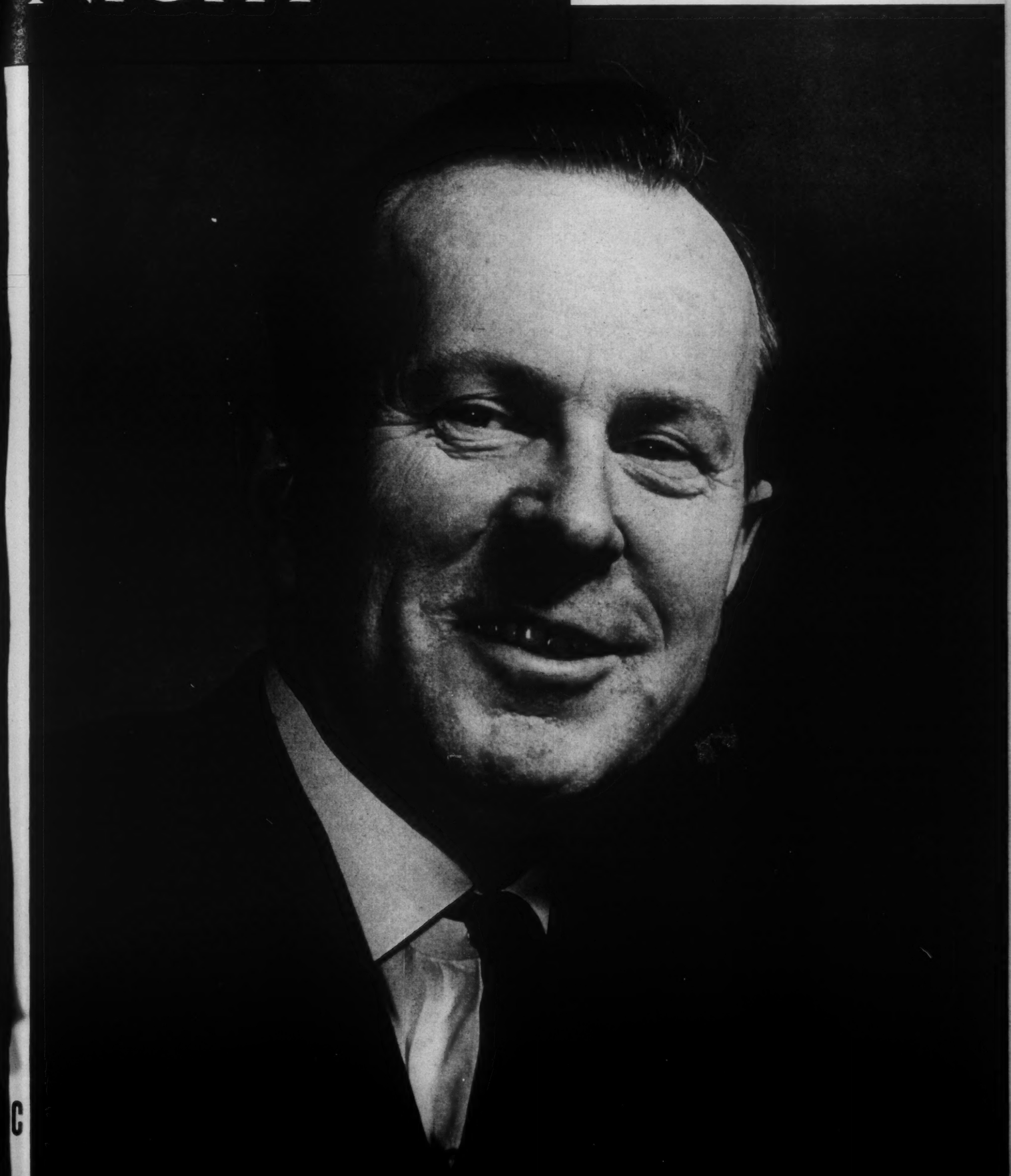
MAYOR LAMPORT: BUNDLE OF BOUNCE

by Gordon Sinclair

LESTER PEARSON: RELUCTANT POLITICIAN

What's Cooking with the Democrats?
by L. L. L. Golden

APRIL 26, 1952 VOL. 67, NO. 29



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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 67 No. 29 Whole No. 3077

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BEHIND THE SCENES

THE NEXT ISSUE: Has Socialism shot its bolt in Saskatchewan? D. B. ROGERS, Editor of the Regina *Leader-Post*, gives reasons why he thinks it has . . . Anguished cries and angry threats from Canadian and U.S. residents along the shores of the Great Lakes highlight the problem of high water and erosion, of which Toronto's famous Island is a prime example. U of T Professor G. B. LANGFORD discusses the problem . . . Free-lancer JACK HAMBLETON tells of the joys of trout fishing, and what makes fishermen become "fishermaniacs" . . . MICHAEL YOUNG draws a broad picture of the taxing and spending plans of the provinces this year, gleaned from provincial budgets . . . Canadian farmers are learning of the world from immigrants who have become their neighbors, says nature essayist MCKELLAR MCARTHUR . . . Women come in for a lot of criticism if they are overweight, poorly dressed. Women's Editor BERNICE COFFEY turns the tables, and points out some of the dressing faults of men . . . A picture page shows some of the participants in the Canadian Ballet Festival.

COVER: LESTER PEARSON is a man who twice turned down chances to get out of the stormy waters of politics, into a snug harbor for which his qualities would have eminently suited him. He could have remained a civil servant in 1948, instead of venturing into the Cabinet, and he could have become Secretary-General of NATO, a project close to his heart, early this year. But each time he chose the thornier path. Soon he may have to make an even more important decision—whether or not to throw his hat in the ring as a candidate for Prime Minister of Canada. See Page 13.—*Photo by Capital Press.*

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OTTAWA VIEW

MOSCOW'S PEACE TALK IS LATE

by Michael Barkway

THE WAVE of conciliatory talk from Moscow is about a year behind the schedule which was expected by Western diplomats. Otherwise it follows the expected pattern.

The most important, and conceivably the most dangerous, part of it is the proposal for German unity—on terms. It is the most challenging to the diplomatic skill of the west end of Chancellor Adenauer's West German Government. It is also the most vital from the Russian point of view. If, as is assumed here, Moscow's general aim is to slow up the NATO defence program, the most pressing item on the Russian agenda is certainly to stop West Germany joining the NATO defence screen.

The second item, which may be of some importance, is the trade prospect held out by Moscow's recent "International Trade Conference." It appeared to offer markets to European businessmen who desperately want them. You can, for example, imagine how Lancashire would be attracted by the prospect of selling a lot of textiles at a time when it is threatened with very serious unemployment.

The phoney part of this one is that the Western powers—certainly, Britain and France—have had official trade offers open to Moscow for some time. If the Russians mean business they could have had business long ago without putting on a great propaganda conference.

Nevertheless, the hope in Ottawa is that something may come of the proposals for East-West trade. Apart from a list of strategic and military, items, which are banned, there is everything to be said for increasing trade between the Communist and non-Communist world. The British and the French and the rest can presumably be trusted not to make deals which don't strengthen their economies; and anything which does strengthen their economies is to be welcomed.

It's true that Canada might have reservations about some kinds of barter deals which might discriminate against us; but this doesn't invalidate the general principle that we'd like to see more trade between western and eastern Europe.

The third element in the so-called "peace offensive" is the statements attributed to high Soviet sources, or to Stalin himself, about desire for cooperation with the West. The simple answer is to say that the Korean truce talks provide a touchstone for Soviet intentions. But it's too simple, because no one knows for certain how far the Soviet is in control of these negotiations. There have been a number of signs that Moscow has had difficulties with its partners in that enterprise.

Western Reaction

THERE was a time when gentle words from Moscow brought an immediate let-down in Western anxiety. That time is long past. Then there was a time when, whatever the Russians proposed, you could be sure the Americans would denounce it almost before they had had time to read the proposal. Happily that stage also seems to be nearly over.

If Canada gets its way Western policy will be based on the Biblical maxim: "Be ye as wise as serpents and as gentle as doves." The West, it is thought here, must be ready to seize any real disposition Moscow may have to extend the area of cooperation, be it never so small. But this is something very different from being suckers; and it will take more than fair words to impress any of the Western Governments.

Peace offensives from Moscow have only one real danger. It is that the general public of this or any other Western country may take them too seriously and make them an excuse to relax the defence effort. This is the

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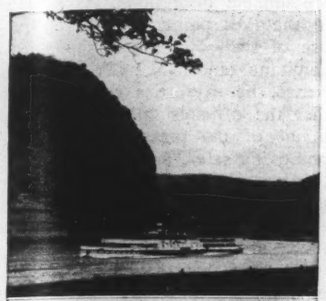

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only thing Ottawa is afraid of; this is why Pearson jumped so hard on the CCF statement about Lisbon's defence goals. If the public starts to go soft on rearmament just when it is beginning to produce results, we could land ourselves in a real mess.

Parliament Tries Again

THE House of Commons is going to have another try at putting some better order into its conduct of business. An all-party committee will meet under the chairmanship of Speaker Ross Macdonald after the recess. I'm afraid its prospects are not too bright. The PC's will no longer be represented by Gordon Graydon who has been a foremost advocate of improved procedure; and they show no sign of agreeing to any shorter time limit on speeches. Neither they nor the CCF will agree to an allocation of time which would provide for votes being taken at a stated hour.

If the deadlock is to be broken, it will probably have to be by concessions from the Government. There is plenty of room for them.

Walter Harris, who does many behind-the-scenes jobs for the Prime Minister besides being Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, will lead the Liberal members on the committee with Alphonse Fournier, Minister of Public Works and House Leader. Last fall they tried to get agreement on limited suggestions of their own. They couldn't. This time they may well let the Opposition take the initiative. They ought to go almost any length to accept every practicable suggestion that's made to them.

And Redistribution

SERIOUS hope of a more worthy House of Commons after the recess may be doomed by the inevitability of the debates on redistribution. Every ten years, when the distribution of seats among the provinces and within certain provinces has to be changed, MP's lose all pretence of fighting for a cause. They fight for their own seats, and they go at it tooth-and-nail.

The BNA Act 1946 lays down just how the seats shall be divided among the provinces according to the census results. The law is clear and unchallenged. But Mr. St. Laurent proposes a means of tempering the wind to the shorn lamb. The lamb in the case is Saskatchewan, which according to the law should lose five seats. The PM's formula would amend the law so that no province may lose more than 15 per cent of its members after any one census. This keeps Saskatchewan at 17, instead of dropping it to 15. It can be defended on the ground that too violent fluctuations in provincial representation at Ottawa would be bad for everyone.

The cost of the proposed concession is to increase the number of MP's by two. It is also proposed to add another one by giving Yukon and the Northwest Territories a member each instead of one between them. So it looks as though a House which has conspicuously failed to arrange its business efficiently with 262 members will soon be swollen to 265.

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IMMIGRATION ANOMALIES

IT'S EASY FOR OFFICIALS

by B. K. Sandwell

THE great difficulty about all laws limiting freedom of movement of persons or of goods across international boundaries is that they always have to be applied by officials, and officials always interpret them in the most restrictive possible sense. An official can always get into trouble for letting somebody into—or out of—his country when he could have refused to let him. He never gets into trouble for refusing to let him in or out when he could have let him.

The *Washington Post* recently suggested that the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States should be allowed to use "reasonable discretion" in cases of Displaced Persons who have been convicted of crime in their own countries and are therefore automatically banned by the "moral turpitude" rule. Many such convictions do not actually imply moral turpitude at all, as witness the case of a DP recently barred from the US because he had been convicted of picking up a fallen limb 40 inches long in a state forest and taking it home to burn for badly needed warmth. No person in his senses would regard this as an adequate reason for keeping such a "criminal" out of the United States, but the law gives the officials no option.

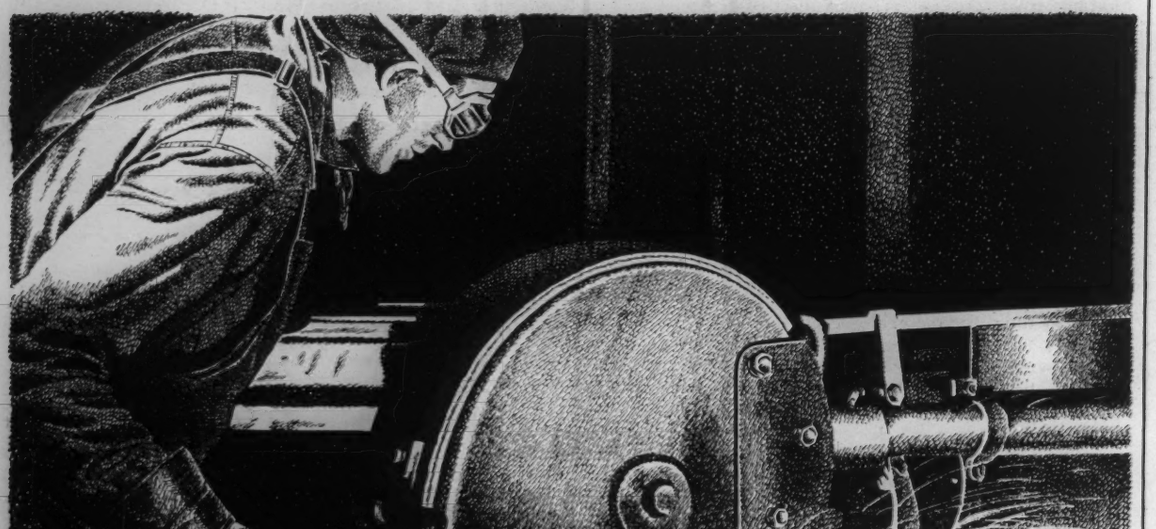
Unfortunately, there is not much reason for thinking that the situation would be appreciably improved by giving the officials the power to use "reasonable discretion". As a writer to the *Post* points out, the effective use of such discretion "implies concomitant objective thinking." Experience, he says, has convinced him that the officials "prefer the inflexibility of the present laws on this point; it's safer, and results in much less wear and tear on the grey matter!" This is entirely in accord with experience in all countries where there are officials, and means no more than that they are human beings and prefer to play safe just like other human beings.

CANADIAN officials have in recent months been surprisingly humane in their exercise of the much larger measure of discretion which Canadian law affords them; but even they cannot be expected to take much risk by admitting people whom they have the right to keep out.

An interesting example of the workings of this "play-safe" principle has been presented recently under the new rule admitting the wives, and the children under 18, of Chinese already domiciled in Canada. A popular and respected Chinese resident of Toronto has been trying for months to secure the admittance to Canada of a young Chinese whom he claims to be his son, and for whom he is perfectly willing to accept the fullest parental responsibility. The medical examiners in the Orient have however reported that the bone structure development of the young man is incompatible with his being of the age which is claimed for him, and which is the only age which would allow of his being a legitimate child of the Toronto Chinese.

On this, as it seems to the present writer, slightly conjectural and hazardous diagnosis the immigration authorities have so far refused to admit the young man to Canada; they cannot be induced to exercise their discretion—for in this case they obviously have discretion, and are not compelled to accept the medical theory—in a liberal and humane manner.

It seems to this writer that when the Canadian Parliament enacted, very belatedly, that husband, wife and children were no longer to be separated by the inhumane and un-Christian legislation of a past age, they were showing a readiness to accept the results of the entry of a few hundred, or even a few thousand, Chinese into this country. What harm can Canada suffer from the admit-



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tance of a single, otherwise unobjectionable, young Chinese even if he is not the son of the man who claims to be his father? Is it the duty of the officials to keep down to the lowest possible figure, by any and every conceivable obstacle, the Chinese admitted under this rule, or are they keeping them down merely because it is the safe and easy thing for officials to do?

LETTERS

Colorful Old Timers

WE APPRECIATED your recent story on the Vancouver Stock Exchange, especially the nostalgic references to the ancient and still-living Charlie Loewen, and the late F. J. Proctor and H. E. A. Robertson, pioneers of the Exchange . . . As your writer pointed out "Johnny" Jukes certainly personifies the most colorful characters who have taken an active part in the West Coast brokerage business.

Winnipeg, Man. C. J. COLLIER

Thronging Memories

SO OFTEN I think "I must write" about something or other; when March 8 number of SATURDAY NIGHT mentioned a booklet about "Kit", thronging memories kept me awake most of the night. I must be one of your oldest readers, for I was teaching in Toronto when, or just after you started (you see, I personify SN!) At that time *The Week* was still publishing, though the death of C. Blackett Robinson was soon followed by that of the delightful magazine. (I have wondered if Judith Robinson was descended from that fine editor.) SATURDAY NIGHT in those days had by no means its present weight. For a long time early in the century I saw only chance copies, then in Hector Charlesworth's time, from then on have been a regular subscriber. . . [We] know that Canada's individuality is distinct—that *we* are destined to take over leadership. Why all the foolish talk about inferiority complex, lack of culture? Our culture I have always considered far superior to that across the line. Naturally, for as yet we have not sold our birthright for a mess of pottage . . .

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BEHIND THE SCENES

THE NEXT ISSUE: Has Socialism shot its bolt in Saskatchewan? D. B. Rogers, Editor of the Regina *Leader-Post*, gives reasons why he thinks it has . . . Anguished cries and angry threats from Canadian and U.S. residents along the shores of the Great Lakes highlight the problem of high water and erosion, of which Toronto's famous Island is a prime example. U of T Professor G. B. Langford discusses the problem . . . Free-lancer Jack Hambleton tells of the joys of trout fishing, and what makes fishermen become "fishermaniacs" . . . Michael Young draws a broad picture of the taxing and spending plans of the provinces this year, gleaned from provincial budgets . . . Canadian farmers are learning of the world from immigrants who have become their neighbors, says nature essayist McKellar McArthur . . . Women come in for a lot of criticism if they are overweight, poorly dressed. Women's Editor Bernice Coffey turns the tables, and points out some of the dressing faults of men . . . A picture page shows some of the participants in the Canadian Ballet Festival.

COVER: Lester Pearson is a man who twice turned down chances to get out of the stormy waters of politics, into a snug harbor for which his qualities would have eminently suited him. He could have remained a civil servant in 1948, instead of venturing into the Cabinet, and he could have become Secretary-General of NATO, a project close to his heart, early this year. But each time he chose the thornier path. Soon he may have to make an even more important decision—whether or not to throw his hat in the ring as a candidate for Prime Minister of Canada. See Page 13.—*Photo by Capital Press.*

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OTTAWA VIEW

MOSCOW'S PEACE TALK IS LATE

by Michael Barkway

THE WAVE of conciliatory talk from Moscow is about a year behind the schedule which was expected by Western diplomats. Otherwise it follows the expected pattern.

The most important, and conceivably the most dangerous, part of it is the proposal for German unity—on terms. It is the most challenging to the diplomatic skill of the west end of Chancellor Adenauer's West German Government. It is also the most vital from the Russian point of view. If, as is assumed here, Moscow's general aim is to slow up the NATO defence program, the most pressing item on the Russian agenda is certainly to stop West Germany joining the NATO defence screen.

The second item, which may be of some importance, is the trade prospect held out by Moscow's recent "International Trade Conference." It appeared to offer markets to European businessmen who desperately want them. You can, for example, imagine how Lancashire would be attracted by the prospect of selling a lot of textiles at a time when it is threatened with very serious unemployment.

The phoney part of this one is that the Western powers—certainly, Britain and France—have had official trade offers open to Moscow for some time. If the Russians mean business they could have had business long ago without putting on a great propaganda conference.

Nevertheless, the hope in Ottawa is that something may come of the proposals for East-West trade. Apart from a list of strategic and military, items, which are banned, there is everything to be said for increasing trade between the Communist and non-Communist world. The British and the French and the rest can presumably be trusted not to make deals which don't strengthen their economies; and anything which does strengthen their economies is to be welcomed.

It's true that Canada might have reservations about some kinds of barter deals which might discriminate against us; but this doesn't invalidate the general principle that we'd like to see more trade between western and eastern Europe.

The third element in the so-called "peace offensive" is the statements attributed to high Soviet sources, or to Stalin himself, about desire for cooperation with the West. The simple answer is to say that the Korean truce talks provide a touchstone for Soviet intentions. But it's too simple, because no one knows for certain how far the Soviet is in control of these negotiations. There have been a number of signs that Moscow has had difficulties with its partners in that enterprise.

Western Reaction

THERE was a time when gentle words from Moscow brought an immediate let-down in Western anxiety. That time is long past. Then there was a time when, whatever the Russians proposed, you could be sure the Americans would denounce it almost before they had had time to read the proposal. Happily that stage also seems to be nearly over.

If Canada gets its way Western policy will be based on the Biblical maxim: "Be ye as wise as serpents and as gentle as doves." The West, it is thought here, must be ready to seize any real disposition Moscow may have to extend the area of cooperation, be it never so small. But this is something very different from being suckers; and it will take more than fair words to impress any of the Western Governments.

Peace offensives from Moscow have only one real danger. It is that the general public of this or any other Western country may take them too seriously and make them an excuse to relax the defence effort. This is the

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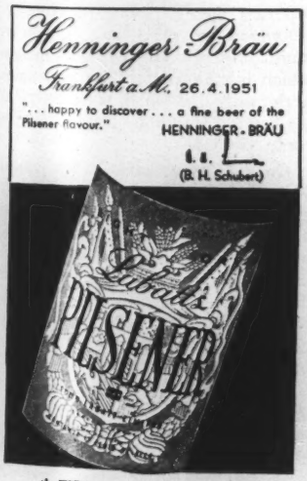

*The swing is definitely to

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only thing Ottawa is afraid of; this is why Pearson jumped so hard on the CCF statement about Lisbon's defence goals. If the public starts to go soft on rearmament just when it is beginning to produce results, we could land ourselves in a real mess.

Parliament Tries Again

THE House of Commons is going to have another try at putting some better order into its conduct of business. An all-party committee will meet under the chairmanship of Speaker Ross Macdonald after the recess. I'm afraid its prospects are not too bright. The PC's will no longer be represented by Gordon Graydon who has been a foremost advocate of improved procedure; and they show no sign of agreeing to any shorter time limit on speeches. Neither they nor the CCF will agree to an allocation of time which would provide for votes being taken at a stated hour.

If the deadlock is to be broken, it will probably have to be by concessions from the Government. There is plenty of room for them.

Walter Harris, who does many behind-the-scenes jobs for the Prime Minister besides being Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, will lead the Liberal members on the committee with Alphonse Fournier, Minister of Public Works and House Leader. Last fall they tried to get agreement on limited suggestions of their own. They couldn't. This time they may well let the Opposition take the initiative. They ought to go almost any length to accept every practicable suggestion that's made to them.

And Redistribution

SERIOUS hope of a more worthy House of Commons after the recess may be doomed by the inevitability of the debates on redistribution. Every ten years, when the distribution of seats among the provinces and within certain provinces has to be changed, MP's lose all pretence of fighting for a cause. They fight for their own seats, and they go at it tooth-and-nail.

The BNA Act 1946 lays down just how the seats shall be divided among the provinces according to the census results. The law is clear and unchallenged. But Mr. St. Laurent proposes a means of tempering the wind to the shorn lamb. The lamb in the case is Saskatchewan, which according to the law should lose five seats. The PM's formula would amend the law so that no province may lose more than 15 per cent of its members after any one census. This keeps Saskatchewan at 17, instead of dropping it to 15. It can be defended on the ground that too violent fluctuations in provincial representation at Ottawa would be bad for everyone.

The cost of the proposed concession is to increase the number of MP's by two. It is also proposed to add another one by giving Yukon and the Northwest Territories a member each instead of one between them. So it looks as though a House which has conspicuously failed to arrange its business efficiently with 262 members will soon be swollen to 265.

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IMMIGRATION ANOMALIES

IT'S EASY FOR OFFICIALS

by B. K. Sandwell

THE great difficulty about all laws limiting freedom of movement of persons or of goods across international boundaries is that they always have to be applied by officials, and officials always interpret them in the most restrictive possible sense. An official can always get into trouble for letting somebody into—or out of—his country when he could have refused to let him. He never gets into trouble for refusing to let him in or out when he could have let him.

The *Washington Post* recently suggested that the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States should be allowed to use "reasonable discretion" in cases of Displaced Persons who have been convicted of crime in their own countries and are therefore automatically banned by the "moral turpitude" rule. Many such convictions do not actually imply moral turpitude at all, as witness the case of a DP recently barred from the US because he had been convicted of picking up a fallen limb 40 inches long in a state forest and taking it home to burn for badly needed warmth. No person in his senses would regard this as an adequate reason for keeping such a "criminal" out of the United States, but the law gives the officials no option.

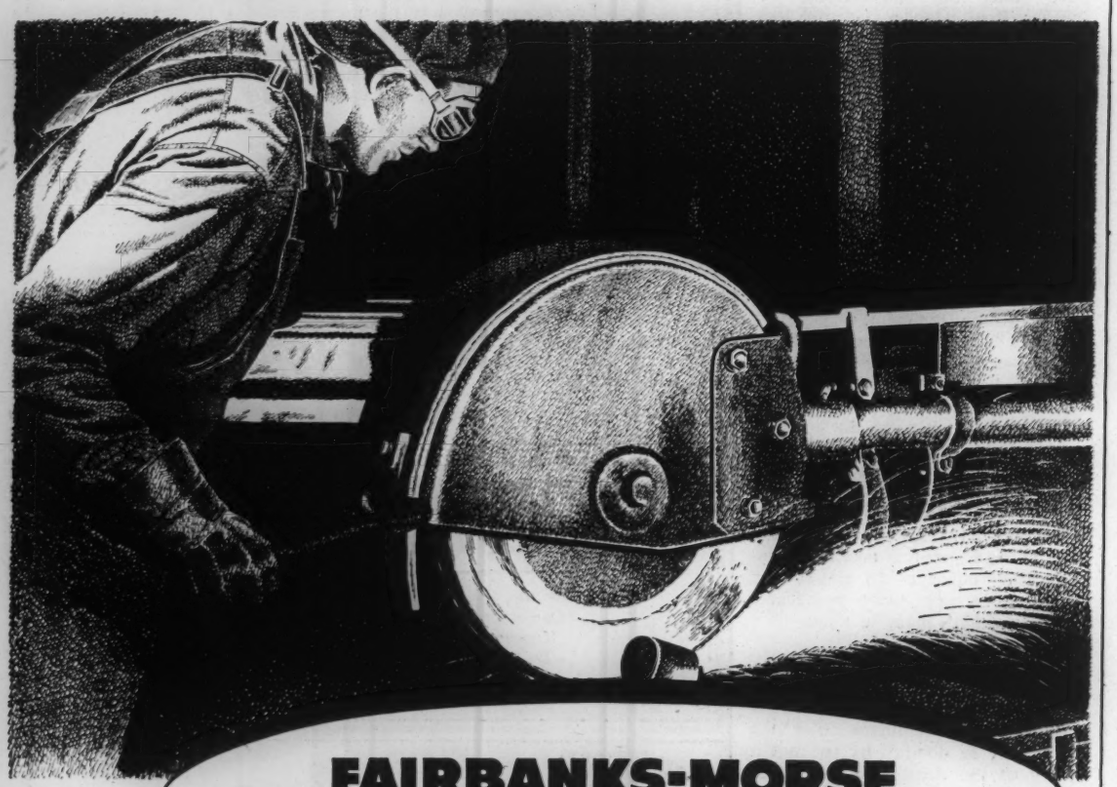
Unfortunately, there is not much reason for thinking that the situation would be appreciably improved by giving the officials the power to use "reasonable discretion". As a writer to the *Post* points out, the effective use of such discretion "implies concomitant objective thinking." Experience, he says, has convinced him that the officials "prefer the inflexibility of the present laws on this point; it's safer, and results in much less wear and tear on the grey matter!" This is entirely in accord with experience in all countries where there are officials, and means no more than that they are human beings and prefer to play safe just like other human beings.

CANADIAN officials have in recent months been surprisingly humane in their exercise of the much larger measure of discretion which Canadian law affords them; but even they cannot be expected to take much risk by admitting people whom they have the right to keep out.

An interesting example of the workings of this "play-safe" principle has been presented recently under the new rule admitting the wives, and the children under 18, of Chinese already domiciled in Canada. A popular and respected Chinese resident of Toronto has been trying for months to secure the admittance to Canada of a young Chinese whom he claims to be his son, and for whom he is perfectly willing to accept the fullest parental responsibility. The medical examiners in the Orient have however reported that the bone structure development of the young man is incompatible with his being of the age which is claimed for him, and which is the only age which would allow of his being a legitimate child of the Toronto Chinese.

On this, as it seems to the present writer, slightly conjectural and hazardous diagnosis the immigration authorities have so far refused to admit the young man to Canada; they cannot be induced to exercise their discretion—for in this case they obviously have discretion, and are not compelled to accept the medical theory—in a liberal and humane manner.

It seems to this writer that when the Canadian Parliament enacted, very belatedly, that husband, wife and children were no longer to be separated by the inhumane and un-Christian legislation of a past age, they were showing a readiness to accept the results of the entry of a few hundred, or even a few thousand, Chinese into this country. What harm can Canada suffer from the admit-



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tance of a single, otherwise unobjectionable, young Chinese even if he is not the son of the man who claims to be his father? Is it the duty of the officials to keep down to the lowest possible figure, by any and every conceivable obstacle, the Chinese admitted under this rule, or are they keeping them down merely because it is the safe and easy thing for officials to do?

LETTERS

Colorful Old Timers

WE APPRECIATED your recent story on the Vancouver Stock Exchange, especially the nostalgic references to the ancient and still-living Charlie Loewen, and the late F. J. Proctor and H. E. A. Robertson, pioneers of the Exchange . . . As your writer pointed out "Johnny" Jukes certainly personifies the most colorful characters who have taken an active part in the West Coast brokerage business.

Winnipeg, Man. C. J. COLLIER

Thronging Memories

SO OFTEN I think "I must write" about something or other; when March 8 number of SATURDAY NIGHT mentioned a booklet about "Kit", thronging memories kept me awake most of the night. I must be one of your oldest readers, for I was teaching in Toronto when, or just after you started (you see, I personify SN!) At that time *The Week* was still publishing, though the death of C. Blackett Robinson was soon followed by that of the delightful magazine. (I have wondered if Judith Robinson was descended from that fine editor.) SATURDAY NIGHT in those days had by no means its present weight. For a long time early in the century I saw only chance copies, then in Hector Charlesworth's time, from then on have been a regular subscriber. . . [We] know that Canada's individuality is distinct—that *we* are destined to take over leadership. Why all the foolish talk about inferiority complex, lack of culture? Our culture I have always considered far superior to that across the line. Naturally, for as yet we have not sold our birthright for a mess of pottage . . .

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EDITORIALS

Mr. Abbott Hides a Budget Deficit

NO ONE can say that this year's budget was straightforward. The general public must have realized by now that what Mr. Abbott called reductions in income tax are increases over what we paid last year even before you add the Social Security Tax. But Mr. Abbott was more successful in concealing the fact that he is budgeting for a deficit this year in spite of all his talk about a balanced budget.

He claims a surplus of $9 million in budgetary revenues, but he has left the old age security fund with a deficit of $87 million. It is all very well to say that the fund is meant to be self-supporting but the estimate of receipts from the 2-2-2 formula is $235 million and the estimate of expenditure is $322 million. There is only one way the deficit can be made up, and that is from what the layman at any rate will regard as budgetary sources.

According to Mr. Abbott's estimates, there will be nothing to spare to cover this deficit. But we suspect that the Department of Finance has made a very conservative estimate of its revenues. It has allowed for an increase in the gross national product of four per cent for volume and less than two per cent for price. Mr. Abbott was at pains to insist that a one per cent rise or fall in national product would mean a gain or increase of at least $80 million in his revenues. It is tempting to suppose that the chance of a one per cent increase was not absent from his mind when he left his deficit in the old age security fund.

Nevertheless, he insisted on keeping corporation taxes at the preposterous level of 52 per cent, 54 per cent in Ontario and Quebec. He swallowed the camel and strained at the gnat. If he was going to accept a deficit of $87 million without admitting it, he might as well have accepted the additional deficit of $48 million which would have resulted from a two per cent reduction in corporation taxes. The difference was not between a balanced budget and a deficit, but merely between a greater or a smaller deficit. The more optimistic forecast of national product would have been justified, and more honest.

NICE KITTY

In the Name of Democracy

THE FUNNIEST things are being advocated in the name of democracy these days—as they used to be in the name of liberty before democracy got more fashionable.

The chairman of the CCF municipal council for Toronto congratulates the City Council on appointing the runner-up in the late election to fill the place of a deceased alderman; but he does so, not on the ground that the nominee is a suitable person for alderman, but on the ground of "democratic principle".

Since when has it been a democratic principle that a candidate who could not get himself elected when somebody else was still alive becomes immediately the proper person to occupy the seat when that somebody else is dead? Suppose the runner-up were a Communist, in which case it is highly improbable that the supporters of any of the other candidates would have voted for him if the winner had not been there—or in any other circumstances—is the constituency to be represented by a man to whom the majority of its voters are violently opposed?

In a polling for the election of two persons, the ability to come third is no proof whatever of ability in any circumstances to come first or second. The voting for aldermen is not an election to determine the two most popular men in the constituency, in which case the man who comes third might reasonably claim to be the third most popular man, and therefore to become the second most popular man when one of the winners dies. The voting for aldermen is a contest between different lines of policy in the city government, and in filling a vacancy the Council should ordinarily seek the man who will come closest to supporting the lines of policy of the deceased member. In most cases that will not be the man who was runner-up in the election.

Osgoode Hall and Education

IT IS PERHAPS dimly realized by many Canadians who are interested in the legal profession, that the process by which a candidate for the practice of law in Ontario qualifies himself for admission to the profession, is somewhat different from that of any other jurisdiction; but we doubt greatly whether there are many persons, even among lawyers, who understand how thoroughly extraordinary it really is.

A pretty complete description of that process was given recently in the *Journal of Legal Education* by Dean C. A. Wright. Until 1949 the process consisted solely and exclusively of two years of work as an articled student in a law firm plus four years of instruction in the only "private" law school in Canada—Osgoode Hall, a teaching institution owned and controlled by the Upper Canada Law Society. Osgoode Hall was not at that time the only institution teaching law in Ontario, for the University of Toronto, a public state-endowed institution, was already operating its own School of Law; but Osgoode Hall was the only school whose students were granted any credit by the Law Society for their studies.

After the shake-up of that year, when the University's School of Law was re-organized and strengthened by the addition of three instructors previously on the Osgoode Hall staff, the Law Society consented to accept the University law course as the equivalent of two years of its own four-year course—but only on condition that the School of Law graduate should have entered the School with a BA degree or its equivalent. At the same time the BA degree was accepted as a substitute for the articled period. A high-school student can enter Osgoode Hall after two years as an articled clerk, so that his whole training period is only six years. An Arts student can obtain a BA in three years and then do the Osgoode Hall course in four, a total of seven years. But a School of Law student must spend eight years—three for the BA, three for the LL.B., and two in Osgoode Hall.

In an article in the current issue of the *School of Law Review*, the magazine of the University law students, the editor, Mr. Clare Skaftfeld, points out some more oddities about the requirements for admission to the bar in Ontario. No other law school in Canada receives from the Upper Canada Law Society even so much recognition as the School of Law of Toronto University has received since 1950, for no other educational operation re-

ceives any credit at all. Yet a person who has been admitted to practice in another province, after a course of training which the Upper Canada Law Society regards as unworthy of consideration, can obtain admittance to the Ontario Bar by paying the fee of $1,500. (The Law Society is doubtless not obligated to grant admittance, but there is no prescribed procedure for testing the qualifications of the candidate, and we have not heard of any case in which the $1,500, once laid on the counter, has been refused.) There is no other province in which the provincial Law Society withholds full recognition from the Law School of the provincial university. And there is no other province in which admittance to the Bar is conditioned on a period of instruction in an institution which cannot qualify as a "university or equivalent institution of higher learning" within the terms of the Federal Aid to Universities scheme of last January.

Altogether the term "thoroughly extraordinary" does not seem at all inapposite to describe the process by which candidates for the practice of law in Ontario are required to qualify themselves educationally.

The Whale and the Commissar

ANYONE CARE to bet there isn't an item from the *Saint John Telegraph-Journal* in the hands of the People's Commissar on Western Decadence, this very minute? The item deals with the fortuitous arrival of 500-hogshead worth of pollock (small relation of the codfish) smack against the public wharves of North Head, Grand Manan. They were chased inshore by a marauding whale, scooped up by fishermen and sold for $6,000 to a pet-food processing company at Lubec, Maine.

If this tidy sum just for dogfood caught the steely eye of the People's Commissar, certainly what the *Telegraph-Journal* adds by way of comment must cause the smacking of Soviet lips. In the last thirty years, the paper runs on, the human population of the U.S. has increased by 50 per cent; in the same period the dog population has increased by 200 per cent (to a total of 22 million dogs). Not only *that*, but the dogs work their way through $200 million worth of dogfood a year and also run up bills for another $300 million for shelter, training and medical attention.

Well, the People's Commissar will blow this up into a shocking revelation of the sophistication and corruption of America. He'll come down hard and, as usual, come down wrong. We *like* to think of the family grouped about the fireside with the guardian of the hearth, glossy-coated, sparkling-eyed and vitamin-enriched, stretched contentedly at their feet. This strikes us as a world where the doghairs on the chesterfield, the gnarled (and unprocessed) bone in the tulip-bed are symbols of an urge to treat beasts like men. It's also a world that shrinks from the desire to prove the process is reversible.

DDF Chief Steps Down

MR. PARK JAMIESON, QC, steps down as honorary chairman of the Dominion Drama Festival when the Governors meet in Saint John, NB, next week. As a member of the original executive when the Earl of Bessborough founded the festival in 1932, and as the successor to Col. Henry Osborne, the original chairman, it is safe to say that no one in Canada has worked harder or longer for Canadian drama.

To replace the bachelor Sarnia lawyer who has for years been figurehead, promoter and chief policy maker will be one of the most difficult problems the Governors have faced. The fact that there is now a full-time secretary able to spend time encouraging regional drama organizations should make it easier for the new chairman. No one in Canadian drama circles expects to find a successor able to devote as much time, energy and money as the retiring chairman.

The Dominion Drama Festival drew its inspiration originally from Rideau Hall and it has always been financed from the top. The time has now arrived when, if the organization is to continue to play the part it should play, its strength should come from the individual members of theatre groups all over the country.

The retirement of Mr. Jamieson presents a challenge to an organization with a 20-year record of

—Canada Wide

MR. PARK JAMIESON

achievement. All over Canada there are drama groups which would not be alive today if the DDF had not been founded. The organization deserves much greater financial support from a much greater number of people.

Publisher Straddles Border

MR. ROY THOMSON, a newspaper publisher with a benign face and a budget brain, has made newspaper history by adding a Florida daily to his Canadian newspaper chain. In addition he is slated to become president of The Canadian Press next week.

The Thomson papers now stretch from Vancouver to Quebec city and from Prince Albert to St. Petersburg—probably the largest territorial empire in press history.

Mr. Thomson's papers are small and because he has followed a strict policy of leaving the old management in control and is far more interested in the balance sheet than in editorial policy, his rapidly extending newspaper chain has attracted little attention outside newspaper circles.

Now that he is the first newspaper publisher to operate on both sides of the border with the announced intention of purchasing more newspapers in both countries, his methods are sure to be watched, copied and attacked.

Hearst, Pulitzer, Scripps, Northcliffe made their reputations by spectacular editorial innovations. Mr. Thomson, in his smiling way, may be bringing in an entirely new type of revolution.

He has introduced the teletype setter in Canada, a system by which an operator at a keyboard in one city can set type in as many newspaper offices as are connected to the circuit. To date this has been a Thomson project. It is shortly to be taken over by The Canadian Press. It will cut costs sharply. At the same time it will be the biggest step yet in making newspapers more uniform.

No one before in Canada has set out to standardize a group of newspapers almost to the point of production-line editing. The Thomson technique is strictly the application of business principles, rather than editorial principles, to a whole group of papers. He prefers news to opinion and advertising to either.

As the Thomson chain grows, color will depart from the newspaper business and newspapers may become as dull as the same news broadcast on the hour every hour. We congratulate Mr. Thomson on his financial success but hope that it won't lure other publishers to follow his example.

Dominion of Capricorn

THE LONG-PROPOSED and long-delayed scheme for a federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland to form a new dominion of South-Central Africa is being pushed hard by the Churchill Government. Conferences are to be held in London this month, and again in July, between white and native representatives from the three territories, and Oliver Lyttelton's Colonial Ministry, to work out definite plans. These will then be put before the legislative councils.

Though there is something of the force of inevitability behind this development there is also opposition to be overcome. The six million Africans, more or less evenly divided between the three territories, are mostly primitive natives. But they have enough educated leaders, with the example before them of self-governing native parliaments in Nigeria and the Gold Coast, to speak up for their interests in a way which would have been inconceivable a generation ago. In a conference at Victoria Falls last year the native leaders expressed their fears over the possibility that the white supremacy policy of Southern Rhodesia, a self-governing colony, might prevail over the concern for native interests which the Colonial Office has always shown in the protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Southern Rhodesia's Premier Sir Godfrey Huggins has told the African leaders that they were getting "swelled heads", and warned those in Britain who "fanatically misrepresent the white Rhodesians as tyrants."

This is the same conflict which has held up through the years the absorption of the protectorates of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland, still governed from London, into the Union of South Africa. A Smuts might have found the statesmanlike solution in a union of all, stretching right up to Lake Tanganyika; a Malan can only growl against the granting of any rights to native Africans. One of the factors which urges London to a quick solution is that immigrants to the Rhodesias from South Africa, many of them presumably sharing Malan's views, now heavily outnumber immigrants from Britain. A successful, enlightened political experiment in a federated Rhodesia could not but have its effect on the policy of South Africa, and could represent a turning point in the political development of all of Africa south of the Equator.

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PORTS OF CALL

LONDON BY GASLIGHT

by Ruth Siddall

THE GAS-LIT London of Dickens and Sherlock Holmes is still a reality. The lamplighter who makes his rounds through the pages of so many Victorian novels, still plays an active part in the life of this great city.

Although electricity now holds sway, gas lighting has been retained for many miles of London's streets. At the dawn and twilight of every day, a small army of men sets out to tend the hundreds of gas lamps that throw their romantic gleam on the London scene.

Each lamplighter walks about eight miles a day in the course of duty and looks after 120 lamps. Dean of them all is Jack Jennings, with 35 years' service. He has been going his rounds since the end of the Kaiser's War, and has never, in all that time, missed a day's work. Jack Jennings has seen many changes in the thirty-three years he's been doing his rounds. Once he used to light all the main roads in the district himself, but, now that they have become highways, they have huge overhead gas lights which are automatically controlled.

His most exciting tour of duty was on the day the lights first came on again after the second war. Mothers held small children up to the windows and bigger children clustered round him as he halted at every lamp. For most of them it was their first experience of a *lighted* street lamp.

—British Travel Association
TRAFALGAR SQUARE

In the days when the first gas-lighting came on in London's streets there was violent opposition to the idea of "flouting nature" by breaking the darkness with such unnatural means. It was a Central-European named Winsor who first installed demonstration lights along Pall Mall in 1807. But even after these had been proved successful, it took five years to get the permission of Parliament to erect public street lighting. This too was started in Pall Mall and the surrounding streets quickly followed. In 1813 Westminster Bridge was lit by gas and all London turned out to admire its brilliance. Parliament Square was illuminated at the same time.

—British Travel Association
CHELSEA EMBANKMENT

Electric arc lights were introduced to London streets about the year 1880. They started an argument which continues even today about the comparative merits of the two forms of lighting. Those who uphold gas lighting do so on two main grounds: that gas lighting is much softer and pleasanter, and that its penetration is greater, especially in foggy weather.

Few visitors to the city realize just how much of the capital is still gas-lit. North of the river Thames alone, 2,000 miles of streets are lit by gas, and the proportion is even greater south of the river. The view of the magnificent Thames Embankment softly illumined by gas lights is one of the world's finest spectacles.

When the lighting of the Embank-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 31

MARITIME PROGRESS

HALIFAX DEFIES A CURSE

by Frank Miller

IN DIRECT defiance of an old Indian legend, Premier Angus L. Macdonald this month turned the first sod for construction of the long-awaited, much-debated Halifax-Dartmouth bridge.

Construction of the $8 million bridge across Halifax Harbor will fulfil the 19th century prophecy of a Micmac Indian that three bridges would span the water, linking the City of Halifax with the Town of Dartmouth and the Eastern Shore.

It was back in the early days of Halifax, when this port was a British garrison, that the story unfolds.

At Tufts Cove, near Dartmouth, was an Indian village. Its proud and haughty chief was married to a beautiful Indian maid. But the eternal triangle crept into the picture when the Indian girl fell in love with an officer aboard one of the British warships in port.

Daily she would invent an excuse and paddle in her canoe across the Narrows, linking the harbor with spacious Bedford Basin, to meet her lover. One day, her husband, the Indian chief, became suspicious and followed her. He saw the two canoes meet in mid-Narrows, and in a blind fury paddled alongside and scalped his wife for her unfaithfulness.

At the same time he cursed the union between the two sides of the harbor and prophesied that three times a bridge would be built across the harbor, and three times it would be destroyed.

The first, he said, would collapse. It did in 1891. The second, he said, would be destroyed by a great storm. As a matter of record, the second bridge was swept away by a heavy storm two years later.

The third, he prophesied, would collapse with a great loss of life. That is the bridge for which the Premier of Nova Scotia turned the sod.

Officials of the Halifax-Dartmouth Bridge Commission and citizens in general aren't taking the legend too seriously. Construction of the bridge during the next two years is expected to fulfil a long-felt need.

The bridge will take a large portion of trans-harbor traffic and will open a new era of residential and commercial expansion for the eastern part of Halifax County.

Minimum estimates submitted by a Chicago firm which also surveyed tolls for the Golden Gate Bridge and the Toronto subway, show that revenue would be more than enough to meet all operating and depreciation costs and service the $8,000,000 bond issue.

Undismayed by the foretelling of years ago, five governments are backing the project. Sixty per cent of the cost will be borne by the Federal and Nova Scotia governments, and the remaining 40 per cent by the City of Halifax, the Town of Dartmouth and Halifax County.

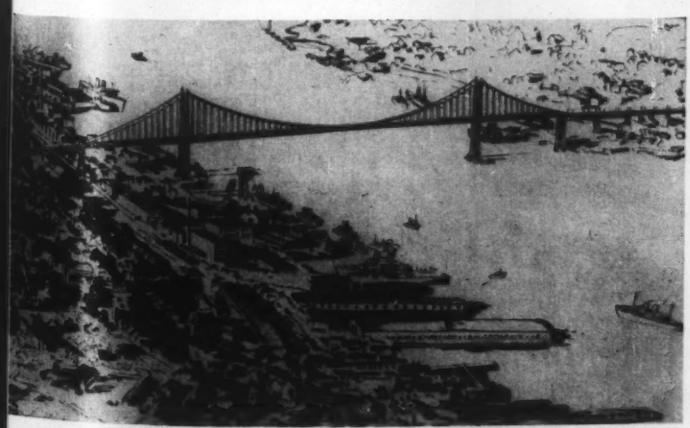
Two Halifax construction firms have been awarded the $2 million contract for bridge approaches and the piers.

Six British, German and Canadian companies are seeking permission to tender for the superstructure, including the famous Krupps firm.

Toll revenue on the bridge will total $756,000 in 1955 and scale upwards to $1,022,760, according to the estimates submitted by the Chicago firm, DeLeuw, Cather and Company.

Revenue from concessions to transportation, power, telephone and water utilities likely to use the bridge will be in addition to the "toll" estimates.

A public transportation will pay for the privilege of crossing the bridge, Nova Scotia Light and Power Co., Ltd., is interested in leasing at least three high-tension power lines, Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company will lease ducts for an undetermined number of cables, and it is proposed to carry a waterpipe across the bridge to give emergency supplies to Dartmouth.



—C.A.E. Fowler

HALIFAX-DARTMOUTH bridge will cost $8 million and take two years to build. It will open up new area for commercial and residential expansion for Halifax.

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HARRY SAID "NO"

WHAT'S COOKING WITH THE DEMOCRATS?

by L. L. L. Golden

—Herblock in the Washington Post

"WELL, TONY, WHO'LL THEY NOMINATE?"

New York.

WHEN William Lyon Mackenzie King decided to retire, he carefully laid the groundwork for the succession of Louis St. Laurent to the leadership of the Liberal Party.

When George Drew was chosen to lead the Progressive Conservative Party nationally, his influence was a key factor in the Ontario party leadership going to Leslie Frost.

It is entirely likely that Harry Truman will have more than a passing voice in the choice of the man who will succeed him as leader of the Democratic Party.

When President Truman told the $100-a-plate party dinner in Washington, on March 29, in the closing minutes of his speech, that he would not be a candidate for the presidential nomination, it did not mean he would keep his finger out of the convention in July at Chicago.

The day following his announcement Truman made it clear that he would slug it out for his party in the campaign. Nor is it likely that he will see the nomination go to a man he doesn't like or who he thinks can't lick the Republicans in November.

It is a simple fact of political life, be it in Canada or the U.S., that the successful, retiring leader can throw a lot of weight in the choice of the man to take his place. The reasons here are simple. President Truman has always been a good party man. He has stuck with the boys when they were in trouble. That is one of the bases of his successful political party leadership. He has made certain that favors went to the right men in the party. He has fought side by side with the party machines right from his start in public life. He knows where a lot of bodies are buried. He has key men, beholden to him, in every state, professionals who know how to bodycheck or run interference.

But just where Truman will throw his weight is not clear as yet. It is clear that he has had two choices as his successor. The first one said no time and again. Truman's first choice was Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, Fred M. Vinson. The Chief Justice, an old friend of Harry Truman, couldn't be budged.

The second choice was the Governor of Illinois, Adlai Stevenson. Governor Stevenson has been a reluctant dragon. At the time of writing he has said several times that he is interested in only one nomination: that of the Democratic Party's for Governor again. But it is a long time until July. Truman will try again and it may be the best kind of tactics for a strong call to go to Stevenson from his party. For until Truman called the Governor of Illinois to Washington for a talk a couple of months ago, he was not thought of by many as the white hope of a bewildered and battered Democratic Party.

But now that Harry Truman is clearly out of the field himself, the pressure of his own followers will likely be turned to convincing Stevenson that he can save the pieces. For Stevenson is one of the few men in view so far who could hold the big northern partymen together.

But the field is now more open than it has ever been in the Democratic race. Vice-President Alben Barkley, though he will be 75 years old by the time November comes along, would like the job and has quite a following. It is unlikely, however, unless there is a deadlock at Chicago, that he will be chosen by the 1,230 men and women who will do the balloting for the party.

Who, then, is in the field?

So far the announced candidates are all men who have great gaps in their appeal either to the party delegates or to the voters.

THE FIRST candidate announced was Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee. He is not President Truman's choice. In fact, he had a long talk with the President and despite Truman's opposition he declared himself a candidate, beat his own leader in New Hampshire and is going on his way gaining strength on his main asset: being the crime investigator who called his shots on national television networks even though they bumped off the heads of Democratic politicians.

Senator Kefauver is the knight in shining armor to the voters. But among his colleagues in Washington this man in the coonskin cap is considered pretty light stuff. He will only win at Chicago if the pros think that he, and he alone, can beat the Republicans. They don't want Kefauver. And what is more, as a Southerner he is mistrusted by the machinemen who are so powerful in the northern states. His position on civil-rights legislation is not satisfactory to them. He doesn't play a good enough brand of party ball, and by ordinary reckoning that ought to be enough to finish him off.

But he has one useful, very useful, asset. He is not tarred with the corruption brush that is smeared over so many of the Democrats. All that campaign material the National Republican Committee has collected, all the new and continuing exposures of graft at Washington can't be used against the man who did so much to fight corruption in his own party.

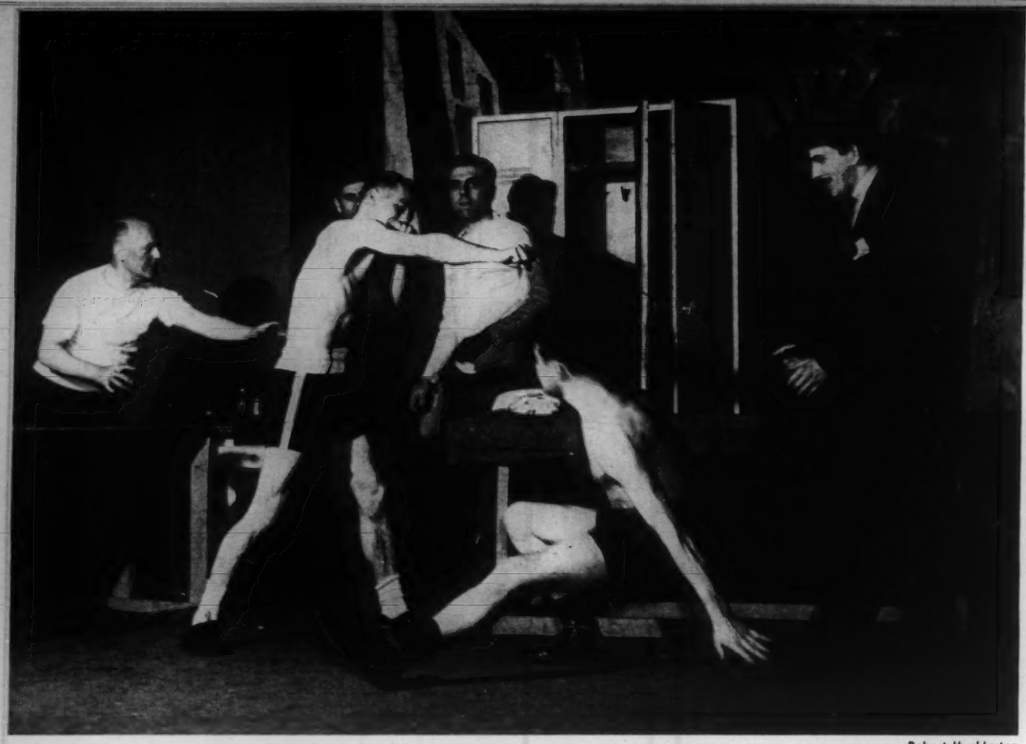
CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

—Morris, AP Newsphoto

"GREAT TRICK IF HE CAN KEEP IT UP."

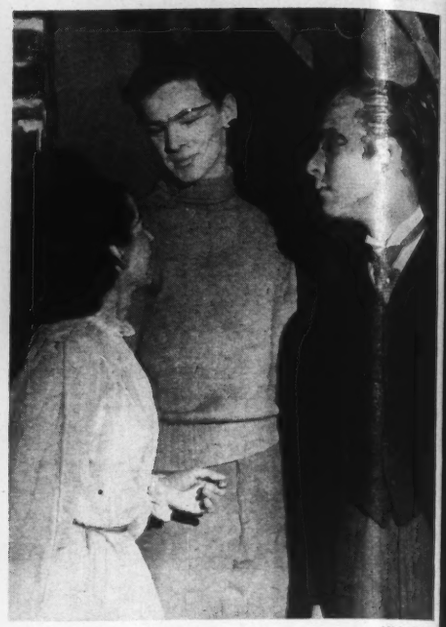
—Long in The Minneapolis Tribune

"IN TRAINING"



—Robert Muckleston

THE ACTORS COMPANY, Toronto, in "Golden Boy": (from l to r) Pat Malone, Paul Firestone, Tom Whiting and A. C. Bertram; with the fighting boxers, John Sullivan (at left) and Hugh Brady in the foreground.



—Nick Nickels

SATURDAY PLAYERS, Ottawa, in "The Enchanted": Andrée Cunningham, Paul Lapointe, Bill Armstrong.

DRAMA FESTIVAL: SAINT JOHN

—Paul Michaud

LA JEUNE SCENE in Montrealer Marcel Dubé's l-act "De l'Autre Côté du Mur": Guy Godin, Robert Rivard. Belleville's (Ont.) one-acter also invited.

HALIFAX THEATRE ARTS GUILD in "Second Threshold": with Shephen Ker Appleby (at left), Miriam Newman, and Gordon Jones, as the leads.

ST. GENESIUS PLAYERS GUILD in "Glass Menagerie": Gerald McCarthy, Gerald Tynan, Geraldis Bryant and Joyce Carter, regional best actress.

REGINA LITTLE THEATRE: John Courtney, Shirley Douglas, best actors in "Tomorrow the World".

—W. L. West

SAINT JOHN THEATRE GUILD, NB, in "Hay Fever": David Rogers, Jene Wood (best actress), Holly Fleming and Sandy Gregory, best actor. St. John's Players, Nfld., will also compete with "Ladies in Retirement".

—Cline

LESTER PEARSON: Reluctant Politician

by Michael Barkway

LESTER B. PEARSON, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Louis St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, share a macabre distinction. They are the only two Canadians to be the subject of advance obituary notices in the files of a certain world-wide news organization. They are the only two judged to be well enough known to a world-wide audience. And of the two Pearson is first on the list.

Whether he likes it or not, he is the world's best-known Canadian.

This week—on St. George's Day, April 23—Lester Pearson reached his 55th birthday. In a sense which is quite unnoticed by most people, and only dimly realized by him, it is a decisive point in a very unusual career.

No man in Canadian public life has had more written about him. I doubt if any has been more inadequately portrayed. The Pearson myth of the newspaper stories bears no more relation to him than a cardboard cut-out.

They say he's a baseball fan whom everyone calls Mike. He does still follow baseball and hockey with youthful enthusiasm. He still insists on joining a tennis club and playing five or six over-vigorous games every summer. Love of sport was inherited and inculcated from early youth by a father and grandfather who were both Methodist ministers and who both loved ball games. The three Pearson boys used to play ball with their father in the various backyards of his numerous Methodist parsonages in rural Ontario. Mike kept it up right through his school and college days. But he was never as good a baseball player as his younger brother, Vaughan, who is now a bachelor stockbroker in Toronto. And now his love of sport is only a sparetime interest.

It's true that he meets people easily and makes everybody feel his friend. It's true that he is so completely devoid of pomposity—and so hates it—that it is easy to call him Mike. His easy manner with all sorts and conditions of men is a completely natural attitude. But it conceals a shyness which few people ever suspect, and a deep reserve which very few indeed ever penetrate. This friend to all the world has very few close friends, and, so far as this reporter can discover, he has no intimates. He doesn't like parties; he won't stay up late. He relaxes better listening to a hockey game on the radio, or to the Sunday symphony.

FOR ALL his easy social manner Pearson is no more interested in other people's insides—their motives and worries and quirks—than he is capable of worrying about his own. He finds it easiest to communicate, as one of his associates put it, "by a kind of radar". Naturally he gets on best with people who respond easily and quickly to this allusive approach. Much of the force and inspiration of his thought are lost when he abandons it for the formal words of a speech.

The myth is that he could have been a supersalesman. The fact is that he spent a year in business as a young man and was bored to distraction. His elder brother, Marmaduke, also took the opening offered by a rich uncle in Armour's at Chicago: he has ended as president of an Armour subsidiary in Boston. But Mike got out after a year, and satisfied a childhood ambition by winning a scholarship to Oxford. Oxford lived up to expectation and satisfied him fully.

The myth is that he has mastered everything he has done with an effortless ease. But he works from 12 to 15 hours a day. Any reading he does, apart from the huge load of official papers (which he reads sedulously and unfailingly), bears on his work. A few weeks ago he was in the middle of Chester Wilmot's "Struggle for Europe" and Dennis Brogan's "The Price of Revolution". His speeches—and he makes more speeches than most ministers—are his own work. Whatever drafts his staff may prepare for him, they are the straw for his own bricks. The aura of effortless ease is completely deceptive; and it may be the main thing which has misled so many people about Mike Pearson's character.

JOURNALISTS who have ever attended a Pearson press conference come away marvelling that he is so frank. They say he is indiscreet. But no real indiscretion ever came out of one of these conferences, unless on a rare occasion when some reporter has misunderstood or misinterpreted something he said. That can happen, because not everybody is as quick on the uptake as he expects them to be. But Pearson has a great talent—as one of his associates said—"for making you think he has told you everything when he hasn't really told you anything".

The charm, which everybody notices, conceals a cleverness which often is not noticed. He can turn an awkward question with a quick and witty answer. He can ease a tense moment with a smile and a smooth remark. He is highly skilful at avoiding disagreeableness. He dislikes disagreeableness. Moreover, he doesn't operate best in a disagreeable atmosphere. Even more than most people he dislikes unpleasant interviews. He doesn't like saying "no". If a subordinate brings him a paper he doesn't like he says:—"That's fine. Just fine. Will you leave it with me?" Nothing more is heard of it.

But, after all, you don't become a respected voice in the United Nations or the Councils of NATO just by being charming and clever. The charm is the veneer; the cleverness is the technique; but the substance is something more considerable.

Pearson is not basically a scholar, certainly not an intellectual. But he has won his eminence on the international scene by a quite remarkable political judgment—aided, of course, by long experience. He is not merely a competent diplomat. He has that uncommonly good judgment which often looks more like intuition.

The people who scoff at Pearson's policies, or get annoyed at them, are only the amateur diplomats. Henry Luce (as *Time* reveals consistently) and the China Lobby are perhaps example Number 1. The experts in foreign affairs—at the political level men like Eden and Schumann and Acheson, and at the official level the career diplomats of the Foreign Office and the Quai d'Orsay and such as there are at the State Department—recognize him as an expert.

This is getting much nearer to the quality which has made Pearson Canada's best-known man. But it leaves the essential question. To what end is this powerful combination of judgment, cleverness and charm directed? What drives the machine?

Obviously Pearson derives the same satisfaction as any other healthy individual from the exercise of his own skills. He enjoys his job. He likes being in action. He is essentially a mobile man, physically and intellectually. Moreover, his sporting instincts partly color his political life. His job brings something of the challenge of a game, and he meets it that way. He is far too much of an extrovert, and has far too much sense of humor, to have an Atlas-complex. He has none of the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 37

Behind the myth created by newspapers of a breezy man who is a keen baseball fan there is a different Pearson, shy and reserved, with many friends, but no real intimates

—Capital Press

MAYOR LAMPORT: BUNDLE OF BOUNCE

Three months of "Quixotic shadow-boxing and windmill-chasing" have followed his flamboyant election campaign: can he show results?

by Gordon Sinclair

ON APRIL 4, when he marked his 47th birthday, Toronto's colorful and effervescent Mayor Allan Austin Lamport could look back on three months of administrative hullabaloo but only a fair measure of achievement.

And Lamport, a veteran of sports, politics and the RCAF, revelled in the stormy going because he loves tumult, hates dignified peace and craves uproar. He feels that every knock's a boost, that people will read and remember a verbal harpoon where they'll ignore a tribute, and that five lines of insult are worth half a column of praise.

A hundred days before that birthday this uninhibited Liberal of 220 pounds had been voted into the Mayor's chair in Tory Toronto against united opposition from three daily newspapers on the eve of a transportation strike that was to stagger, but not cripple, the city.

One of the first things he did was make a promise, with himself, that he'd never dress up like a prize stallion in the golden chain of office bought by his predecessor. Another was to ditch the Sunday "Report to the People" which two previous mayors had delivered by radio.

And, aside from pictures of the "hurrah-we-won" type, the first shot Toronto citizens saw of their extrovert mayor posed him with the wan expression of a neglected child on the cold curb outside Massey Hall. Inside employees of city-owned Toronto Transportation Commission were debating whether they'd accept a wage boost and go back to running the cars. They wouldn't let the mayor indoors, so head in hand, he drooped in the January cold, a slightly hammed-up picture of dejection in rumpled sports clothes.

Lamport was to spend the first three months of office in endless and fruitless battle with such giants as the Bell Telephone and Consumers Gas Companies. As personal opponents he's picked on Mayors Camillien Houde of Montreal and Charlotte Whitton of Ottawa because, said Loyalist Lamport, these civic chieftains hadn't shown a proper respect for Toronto-born Governor-General Vincent Massey.

None of these front-page battles had been won, nor could Lamport even claim a draw, but they seemed to delight the mill-run citizen who respected a fighter with his chin uncovered and revelled in the absence of dignity or even logic. This approval sent Lamport jubilantly questing new windmills to tilt at.

SOMETIMES labelled a bundle of bounce or 200 pounds of non-stop ham, this hurrying hometowner who became mayor the hard way would swap patience for publicity any day of any week.

He has little use for protocol, believes in the slogan "He Can Who Thinks He Can" and could be branded a hair shirt but never a stuffed shirt. The shirt size, in his case, would be 17½. A blunt man of camp meeting courage, Lamport doesn't seem to care if his ambitions are popular or not.

In the first hundred days in the Mayor's sanctum at Toronto's sooty city hall, Lamport spread charges like birdshot by sniping at Bell Telephone and Consumers Gas for raising rates, at the banks for getting themselves stuck up by bandits, at the Canadian National Exhibition for a wholesale list of shortcomings and at the railways for delaying traffic through failure to build subways.

—Toronto Daily Star

ALLAN AUSTIN LAMPORT

When a news broadcaster lampooned him as "Don Quixote, greatest shadow-boxer and windmill chaser of them all", His Worship unlimbered his roly poly grin and brushed it off with "keep needling son, you've never seen me hit a little guy and I won't start now".

Citizens by the hundreds wrote in to defend Lamport the Loud and blast the broadcaster. I ought to know because I'm the character picked as target for those blasts.

When Lamport was elected to head the government of what he calls Canada's greatest city, Toronto and its suburbs had already suffered a rash of bank robberies. This epidemic was to grow worse and eventually bring death to Sergeant of Detectives Edmund Tong.

In one listing there had been 14 hold-ups in 12 months and another 12 hold-ups in 14 months depending on how you defined the phrase "Toronto and suburbs".

Much of this had been blamed on Leonard Jackson, William Jackson (no relation) and Edwin Alonzo Boyd. Taking advantage of the fact that Toronto police were busy on point duty during the autumn visit of the (then) Princess Elizabeth and Duke of Edinburgh these three, already convicted of bank robbery and awaiting transfer to the penintentiary at Kingston, broke loose by sawing through prison bars and sliding down a rope of sheets and blankets.

In the succeeding hubbub a more daring series of bank robberies was staged. In three weeks, cash loot from such robberies brought $124,000.

William Jackson had meantime been recaptured, so police, blaming Len Jackson and Ed Boyd for these robberies, concentrated on the recapture of that pair with many a sly dig at the jailers.

Eventually, when $50,000 in cash was recovered from one robbery, the alert and ambitious Allan decided this money rightfully belonged to his beloved Toronto because "the banks were all the time leaving money lying around loose, such as this heap here, without proper protection and sometimes without any protection."

Why, it was nothing but an invitation for hoodlums and such riff-raff to come in and take the dough and it was certainly not fair that Toronto police should have to spend the taxpayers' hard-earned dollars chasing all over the country to get that money back and then meekly turn it over to the bankers who would only treat it as sawdust.

In this case the mayor's timing, which is usually pretty good, was far wide of the mark.

It turned out that the folding money his police had recovered was taken from a branch of the Bank of Montreal in East York—a suburb owing no direct allegiance to Toronto — and had been safely locked in a vault when hoisted.

It was this cash that Lamport had loudly declared as being "left loosely around for any hoodlum to pick up and stuff in his pocket."

Bankers laughed. But bankers, being inexperienced, aren't very skilled at laughing, and Pro Bono Publico or Disgusted continued to pepper the papers with letters approving Lamport's stand and urging that banks lose their money if they couldn't protect it. The law of the problem didn't appeal to these emotional letter-writers.

A FEW WEEKS afterwards, one of Toronto's most popular detectives, Edmund Tong, got a stool pigeon's tip that another bank in the west end was about to be held up. With Detective Roy Perry, Tong started for the trouble area in a police cruiser, and was attracted by what to his experienced eye was suspicious movement by a newish and dullish car of high power—the type preferred by modern highwaymen.

Tong and Perry jockeyed this machine to a stop near a three-way intersection and were about to make routine inspection when they were shot down.

Tong, since dead of wounds, took a .45 slug through both lungs, Perry got two through the lower arm, and the bandits sped away to touch off one of Canada's greatest manhunts of the past 20 years.

Tong, before passing out, told a stranger, a passing woman, two names as suspects. Round-the-clock police work traced the owner of one of these names, Steve Suchan, to an apartment in the Côte des Neiges sector of Montreal where, after a fierce gun battle of many shots he was captured by Montreal police, badly shot up.

Later, and still in Montreal, the newly-married and one-footed Leonard Jackson was also arrested

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38

GORDON SINCLAIR, *broadcaster and feature writer is Canada's best known newspaper reporter.*

—Gade of Baron Studios

◀A TALL MAN in his own living-room. R. C. Wooldridge's furniture is made for comfort, lots of leg room. Cocoa, green scheme.

ATTIC transformed into guest room, in Wooldridge house. Green background with golden yellow tones in wallpaper, chintz.

BAROQUE spiked with red, white, blue. The Wooldridge bedroom becomes a sitting room when large parties overflow.

"There's a Man in the House," Interior Decorators Say

by Margaret Ecker Francis

Among things brides and grooms have to decide is how to decorate a house to suit two people

IF A MAN'S MASTER in his own castle, his castle should be tailored to fit him, just as are his custom-made suits. That's the opinion of Reginald Clarence Wooldridge. Known as "Steve" Wooldridge, he is one of Canada's outstanding interior and furniture designers.

In his Vancouver studio he was discussing homes for either the bachelor, or homes where a considerate wife has realized that beneath the roof that shelters the family, decoration and furnishings should have a masculine as well as a feminine gender.

"Most men think of their homes in terms of comfort and restfulness," said the designer, who looks like a white haired Man of Distinction. "Men's tastes vary as much as women's do. But the average man builds his home around his likes and dislikes, his hobbies and his way of life. A woman is more apt to be swept away by a period, to submerge her personality to create an atmosphere that appeals to her."

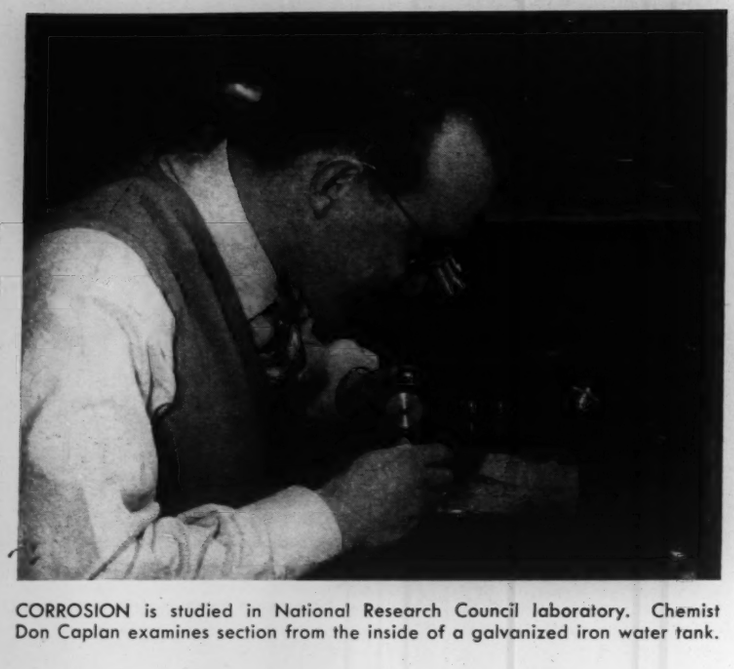
The business executive, whose home is a refuge where he can relax, may choose period or contemporary furniture but, period or contemporary, he insists that it be comfortable. So Steve Wooldridge begins by literally building furniture around his clients. For tall home-owners he designs deep, low chairs to accommodate long legs. If the man of the house is a rotund five-by-five, chairs and sofas are shallower, not so low.

That doesn't eliminate period furniture for a man's home. "French provincial, for example," maintains the designer, "can be built to a man's scale."

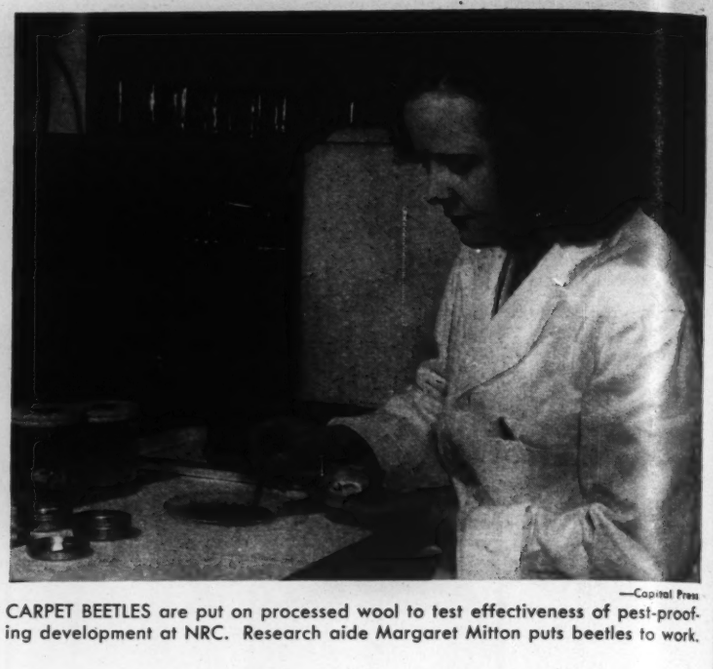
Home to most men is a place to come back to, often tired or frus-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 40

BLEND of traditional and contemporary in the living-room of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Thurston. It was decorated by Edith Wight.



CORROSION is studied in National Research Council laboratory. Chemist Don Caplan examines section from the inside of a galvanized iron water tank.



—Capital Press

CARPET BEETLES are put on processed wool to test effectiveness of pest-proofing development at NRC. Research aide Margaret Mitton puts beetles to work.

CIVILIAN BONUS FROM WAR RESEARCH

NRC scientists make defence research serve military and civilian purposes, so taxpayer gets some dividends from heavy defence costs he's carrying

by Hal Tracey

CANADIAN SCIENTISTS just had time to catch their breaths after World War II before being plunged again into research for defence purposes. But the civilian economy isn't being dealt out completely: in the present state of half-war, the scientists at the National Research Council are finding unique opportunities to make defence research serve two purposes—military and civilian. The research for defence purposes is also yielding new techniques and equipment which will serve the civilian economy well.

This extra dividend from defence research will put Canada in an enviable position when the threat of war recedes. Research in many useful lines will have got started under conditions of urgency when the money for such purposes is always easier to find than it is under more normal conditions.

Canadian scientists have the resources and the incentive to do work in a wide variety of fields: they are probing into everything that flies from moths to jet aircraft; they are finding answers to problems of engine rusting, preservative paint and dozens of other projects, some of them hush-hush because of military security regulations, many of them due to benefit the ordinary citizen as much as the fighting man.

Despite the secrecy that surrounds some of the projects, there are plenty of signposts indicating that Canada plans to follow those lines of research in contributing to the defence buildup that can also be put to work in peacetime.

Radar is one instance. Radar outposts are almost the only effective means of guarding Canada's vast, uninhabited northland against a sneak attack. It has other military uses almost as valuable.

But radar is important to Canada in peacetime too, as postwar developments by the National Research Council have indicated. It is used to guide ships in weather conditions where operations would otherwise have to be suspended. Inexpensive instruments already developed will increase the production of Canada's fishing fleets on both coasts by permitting them to operate during periods when poor visibility normally keeps them docked.

Although work on Canada's jet passenger transport was set aside because of military requirements, much of the research being done in the field of aeronautics will help maintain the lead the country built up. For instance, defence exigencies are sparking work on the design and positioning of "suppressed" antennae for aircraft.

Jets have such high speeds that conventional antennae have too much "drag" or wind resistance, and it has been found necessary to enclose them within the skin of the plane. The National Research Council has experimented with two types; one in the leading edge of the wing, another in the tail fin, and has found the latter most satisfactory. For the other tests on high-speed aircraft, wind tunnels with ranges of up to three times the speed of sound are being built.

Another aeronautical problem that became urgent with the advent of the jet fighter is that of icing. It is an old bogey for conventional types of aircraft, but for the jets the problem is magnified because of the vast quantities of air scooped in by the engines. Ice forming at the engine intake chokes off the amount of air admitted to the combustion chamber. Pieces breaking off may damage the mechanism of the jet engine.

A SIDELIGHT in the aeronautical field is the development of a rain-repellent preparation for use on aeroplane windshields. Demand for this product is outstripping the supply: it promises to become an aid to automobile drivers, as well as pilots.

Canada is, of course, devoting her atomic-energy research program exclusively to non-military ends, and making no bones about it. But Canada's "heavy water" pile at Chalk River comes up with information that U.S. atomic reactors do not—information that could be useful in making atomic weapons. Although information about atomic research is, for the most part, classified, indications are that Canada is using such information as a bargaining lever, trading information of military use to the U.S. for information that will further the Canadian peacetime program. This will put us years ahead in research and experiments on peacetime application of atomic energy, while Britain and the U.S., the other two countries west of the Iron Curtain which have made the biggest strides in atomic development, turn out atomic weapons.

Front-line military problems are not the only ones with which our scientists are wrestling, however. The threat of war may last for years, and equipment and clothing must be preserved and kept ready for use. The NRC is carrying out investigations now on the quality of paints available for use on Army motor vehicles.

RESEARCH on organic substitutes for the metal-base pigments now used in paints may help preserve some of our scarce metals: defence requirements have made these more important than ever. These experiments may mean better and cheaper paints for everyone in future.

Research on corrosion in automotive antifreezes is being done for the armed services, and promises benefits to civilian motorists as well. The corrosion laboratory of the NRC is now trying to find a good inhibitor for use in both winter and summer cooling systems which will reduce corrosion, and which does not cause increased foaming or deterioration of the rubber in the system.

Since the end of the last war, the armed services have had a housekeeping problem common to almost every housewife in Canada—how to store wool and part-wool fabrics and garments so that the moths won't get at them.

Extensive moth damage was caused in the postwar years, and the services turned the problem over to the National Research Council. They found the chief destroyers to be the webbing clothes moth and the black carpet beetle.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 29

THE WORLD TODAY

SPRING PEACE OFFENSIVE

by Willson Woodside

LORD BOYD-ORR, a reputable public man, former head of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, cabled eagerly from Moscow to friends in Britain a fortnight ago that Chinese representatives were ready to place big textile orders in Lancashire. British cotton manufacturers should come to Moscow in a hurry, with samples.

Since Boyd-Orr is not Harry Pollitt or Konni Zilliacus, and Lancashire is gripped in a serious slump, this appeal was bound to make an impression in Britain. However, it is some small sign that we learn a little, slowly, that editorial writers soon pointed out that after all there are British textile representatives in Hong Kong, with samples, and there has been no ban whatever on such trade between Britain and China. Why, except for propaganda purposes, should a Chinese "offer" come through Moscow?

And why should the Soviets clamor for increased East-West trade at a fancy conference in Moscow when they have for years sabotaged the efforts of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) to promote such trade? How do these great offers of billions of rubles of trade for everybody, tossed about by the "President of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce" Nesterov, square with the actual experience of the Swedes, who negotiated a large trade exchange with the Soviets after the war but recently called it off as a bad job?

It is quite plain. The Germans, who are "offered" orders for two billion rubles' worth of machinery; the Italians, who are told they could put all of their idle shipbuilding yards to work on Soviet-bloc orders; and the Japanese, who could get rid of their textile surplus, are supposed to resent the American policy which bars them from these "natural" markets. The British, French, Belgians and Dutch are encouraged on the other hand to resent the revived competition from their former enemies; but generous Stalin will open to them broad markets for their exports.

IF EITHER OF THESE GROUPS, whose rivalry is insidiously encouraged, were to get into confidential contact with trade delegations from the Soviet satellites at the Moscow Conference, they would soon learn how generous Stalin is when it comes to writing out the actual contract, with prices, delivery dates and credits.

What is the overall Soviet game in this so-called World Economic Conference? It is, first of all, to give their peace propaganda a different angle, to beam it on the businessmen, after working over the leftists, the intellectuals and the clergy. Secondly, from the items enumerated in their individual proposals to the British, Germans, French, Italians, Belgians and Dutch, it is patent that they are eager to get hold of more ships, power generating equipment, machinery of all kinds, roller-bearings and such like than they are able to produce. This tends to confirm that our trade restrictions do hurt their plans for building up Soviet power.

As for the easy talk of the huge quantities of Soviet or satellite grain and timber which they stand ready to ship in exchange, they probably don't expect to be called upon to make this good in full. Soviet housing has been lagging badly for lack of timber since the war, while satellite grain production has fallen off notably with the institution of forced grain collections and of collective farms, the same blight which has held back Soviet food production for two decades.

Still, there can be little doubt that if ships, turbines, generators and roller-bearings in large quantity were waved before their grasp they wouldn't hesitate to take food and shelter from their own people to trade for them. They let millions starve in the 'thirties to buy machinery.

THIS "economic conference" can only be understood as part of a new and broad-based peace offensive. There are the hints of a quickening truce pace in Korea. There is Stalin's answer to the American editors' questions, heavily followed up by the Soviet press and radio, playing the well-worn "peaceful co-existence" theme. There is, above all, the Soviet bid for a German peace conference. And there is the Stalin interview with the departing Indian ambassador, hinting that he would be willing to join in a new Big Four Conference.

All this cannot simply be dismissed as "just propaganda." It represents a new shift in Soviet strategy in the cold war which will need studying and answering. It tends to confirm our policy of integration of Germany in a rearmed West, and a peace treaty with Japan as successful, so far. The Soviets, viewing our political success with Germany and Japan, are attacking on the economic flank (and we have not really faced up to the question of how Germany can live cut off from the markets of Eastern Europe, or Japan, cut off from China and Manchuria).

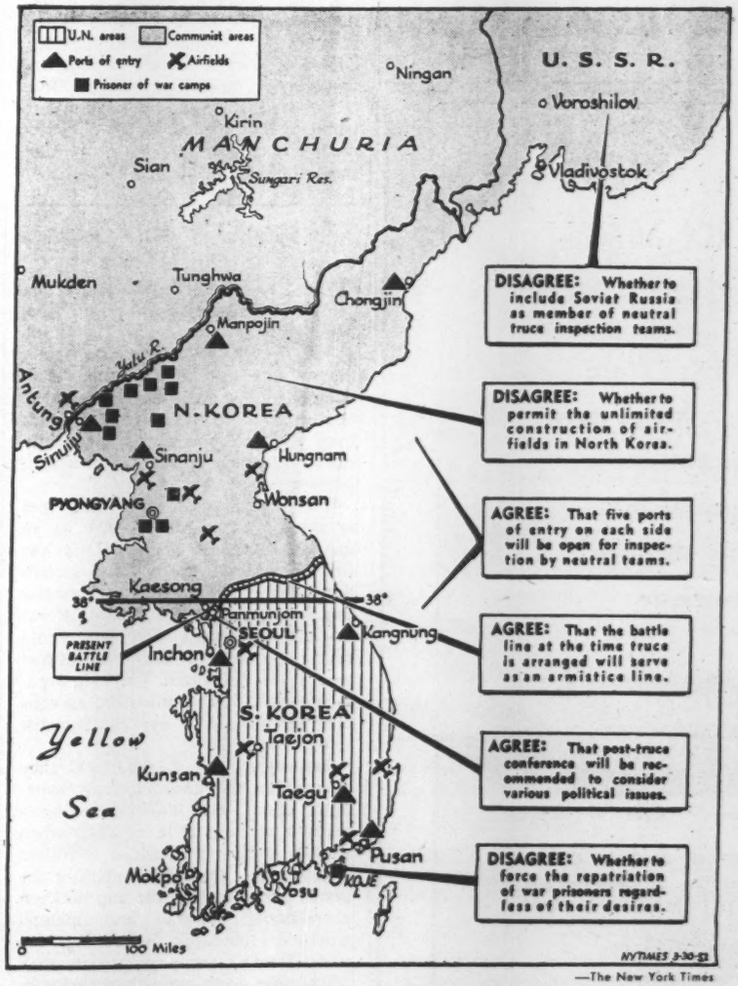
The Soviets must calculate that they can at least gain further time from such a peace offensive. They can slow up the integration of Germany in Western Europe and NATO. In the circumstances, Germany might turn sour on this policy, and Adenauer might give place to Schumacher. By the same reckoning, if time could be gained, things might turn worse in France and Italy. De Gasperi could fall. In France de Gaulle could come to power and exasperate relations with Britain and the U.S.

The Kremlin might also reason that if the military threat to American security could be toned down in the coming months the American people would see less need to take a military man as president, and Eisenhower might lose out to Taft. In Britain they may dream of Bevan replacing Churchill. In the Middle East they can easily dream of disorder spreading in Egypt and Iran. In the Far East, the French are already talking about a truce in Indo-China, or about giving up this burden entirely.

All through the Western countries, where the Soviets can read of strain under heavy defence budgets, they

—Herblock in The Washington Post

"TO GIVE YOU an idea how good it is—we're beginning to believe it ourselves."

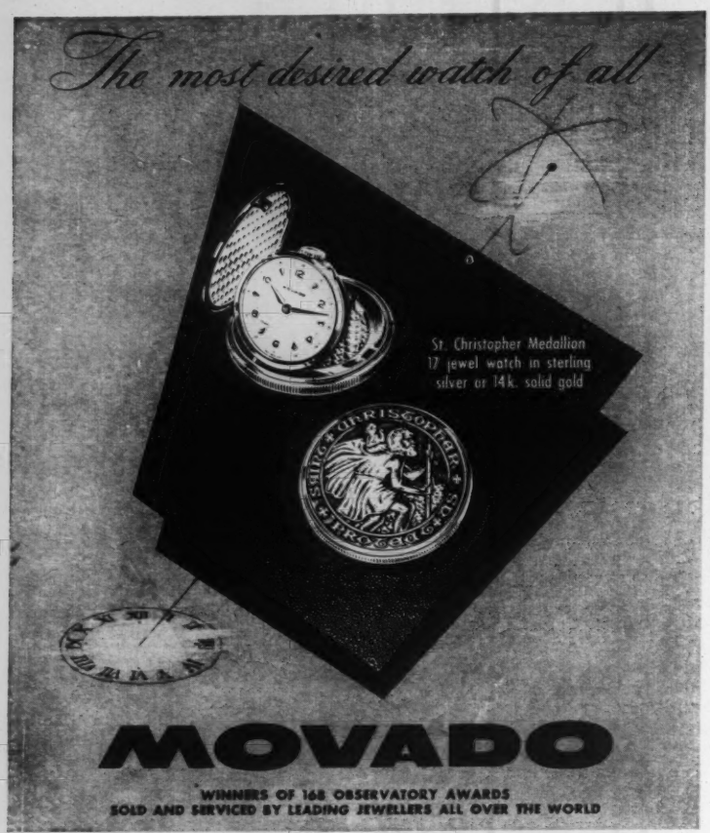


—The New York Times

ONLY NINE POINTS LEFT to agree on in framing a Korean truce. (But the Austrian Treaty has been in such an almost-finished state for 2½ years.)

Are They Sincere?

GROMYKO once said to Frederick Osborne, the American UN delegate, with whom he had been negotiating for months on atomic control, and who had suggested a closed meeting between the two of them, since they were both obviously sincere in desiring agreement: "Mr. Osborne, *you* may be sincere. But governments are never sincere."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32H

—Wide World

JAPANESE and German export competition has become a real factor, in world trade as in Moscow Economic Conference. Here is new Jap *Datsun* model.

could hope that peace talk might bring budget reduction, a further slackening of the tempo of rearmament, strikes at home and bickering between allies.

The fact is that Soviet peace offensives are harder for us to meet than their open aggressions. Peace is potent stuff, as a propagandist in the Kremlin might put it cynically. Since it is hard to reject "peace", peace offensives always put us on the defensive. Our whole rearmament effort is predicated on the argument that it will enable us to negotiate a settlement, on favorable terms. Supposing they really want to negotiate now? How long do we go on saying "No"?

Happily there is an easy test of Soviet intentions. We should shout it so that everyone can hear: If you want peace, you can easily prove it by settling the Korean War in a few days, and the Austrian Treaty in a few weeks; and by admitting the UN Commission for Free Elections in Germany into the Soviet Zone. If you want peace, you can lift the Iron Curtain and give your people contact with the rest of the world. You could even join in a real world trade conference, to which delegations would be sent by our own Chambers of Commerce and not hand-picked by you.

M.D.'s Hit Ceiling

London

THE "CEILING" that was put over the Health Services only a short while ago—a nice, solid ceiling of £400,000,000 — has already gone the way of most of the others. The doctors are to get a pay increase of nearly £10,000,000 a year, with back pay to 1948, altogether a little matter of some £40,000,000 in the present year.

The higher scale of medical fees is not to be regarded merely as an increase of pay for doctors. From the first operation of the National Health Service the British Medical Association insisted that the terms of the original agreement were not being fairly carried out, and that doctors were being underpaid. The long argument was at last submitted to an official adjudicator — by the Socialist Government.

Instead of the £16,000,000 they claimed, he has awarded them something under £10,000,000 a year—quite a pleasant little windfall when all that back pay is added to it. No wonder Mr. Bevan, in opposing the grant, lamented that the gap between professional rewards and manual workers' standards is getting too wide. Doctors are earning more than bricklayers, even more than coal-miners. Is it right? Is it fair? Is it British?

—*P.O'D.*

NEW B-A DIRECTOR

WM. A. WECKER, O.B.E.

The appointment of Mr. William A. Wecker to its Board of Directors has been announced by The British American Oil Company Limited. Mr. Wecker is President and General Manager of General Motors of Canada Limited.

Educated at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Mr. Wecker has been closely associated with Canada's automotive industry for the past 35 years. In 1944-1945 he was Chairman of the Canadian Section of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

Mr. Wecker is Vice-President and a Director of Port Weller Dry Docks Limited and a Director of Atlas Steels Limited.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Senator Richard Russell of Georgia is an able, strong man in Congress. But he must know he can't win. In fact it is not in the cards for the Democrats to choose a Southerner who is anti-Fair Deal and who is opposed by the many minority groups in the North, especially by the Negroes, because of his continuous fights against civil rights legislation.

But no matter who is chosen, Senator Russell will be a powerful factor at the Convention. Around him are clustered the Southern Democrats and they can do a great deal to make or break any man. Senator Russell is no demagogue spitting hate. He is a solid, intelligent, competent legislator, a real leader of the Southern bloc. Should Senator Russell and those who follow him, refuse to go along at the Convention, they can ruin the chances of the Democrats next November.

Another candidate is Senator Robert Kerr of Oklahoma. He is the man who went to bat for Truman when the country was in a turmoil after General MacArthur was fired. He is a personal and close friend of the President, but any man who is as rich and powerful an oilman as Senator Kerr is suspect by the liberal section of the Democratic Party. Nor is it considered in his favor that his personal fortune has been estimated at $10 million. Since 1932 the Democrats have made a lot of votes for themselves by attacking the Republicans as being the party of rich men. It would be pretty hard for them to do a somersault and name an oil millionnaire as their flag bearer.

WHO CAN pull the Democrats out of their hole?

It can't be one who is too closely tied in with the Administration, for he would have to bear the whole burden of the scandals that have been popping for months in Washington.

Then, much too will depend on the choice of the Republicans, whose convention, also at Chicago, comes ahead of the Democrats. Should the GOP pick General Eisenhower the Democrats' candidate will have to be a different kind of man than if Senator Taft is chosen. That is why the field is so open and will have to remain that way until it looks as if either Taft or Eisenhower is killed off.

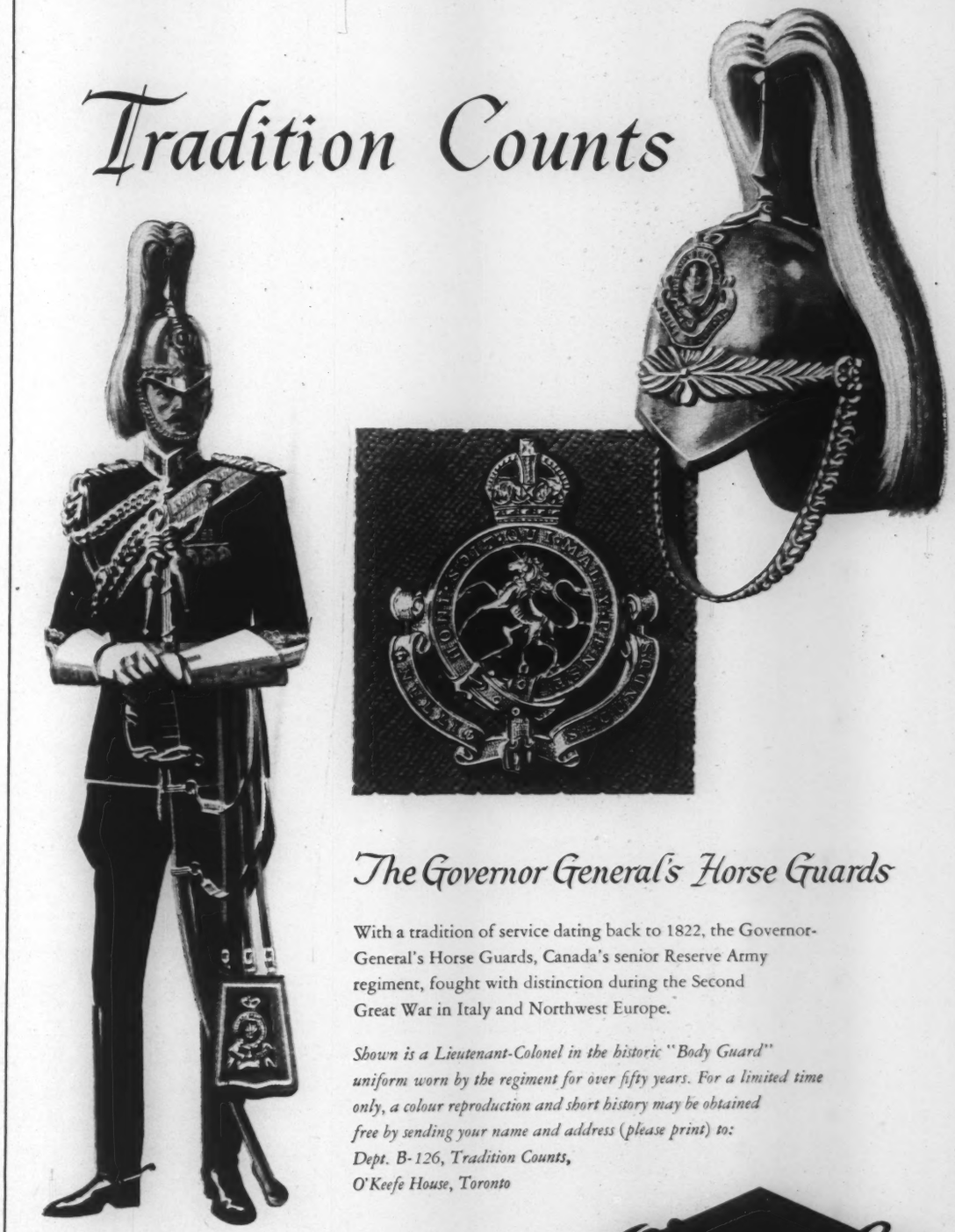
But suppose either Taft or Eisenhower wins the Republican nomination? Which available man will be the strongest candidate for the Democrats? Bear in mind that the Democrats are tied together by few ideals, that the Southern Democrat in economic matters and civil rights is closer to some of the die-hard Republicans than he is to Northern, big-city Democrats.

This distance from the convention it looks as if the best bet would be Governor Stevenson. And if in Truman's mind he is the one who can most likely win he will be asked to change his mind about not running. Indeed, the way politics are played, the Truman announcement that he will not run again may be tied in with the plans of making the road easier for Stevenson. The fact that a man says no in politics is not always an indication that he means no. It may mean that he simply is not yet ready to say yes.

In all this no one who seriously considers the American picture can ignore the great tactical ability of President Truman in politics. If he should think that Stevenson is the man, and if Stevenson consents, then he will be the man to watch at Chicago, no matter what happens between now and July.

Nor would Truman, like the good politician that he is, ignore altogether the strength of Senator Kefauver if the man from Tennessee shows continuing strength in the primaries yet to come.

Where Kefauver is weak, Stevenson is strong. The Governor of Illinois has done a first class job. He has not only been a powerful vote getter and has been right on the beam with the Administration in foreign affairs; he has also the full respect of the Republicans in his own state for the battle he has waged to clean out Democratic corruption. He is also right for the strong minority groups who usually vote the Democratic ticket. In fact, of those mentioned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he could be sold most easily to the Northern Democrats and would not have to bear one whit of the burden of the mess that is breaking the back of the Democratic Party.

Then, suppose Stevenson, a Midwesterner, becomes the presidential nominee and Kefauver, a Southerner, the candidate for vice-president. It would, first of all, tend to prevent a split in the Party. As a Southerner, Kefauver could help hold the Southern Democrats in line while he would still be the television darling of the voters as a whole. Stevenson is not hated by the Democrats of the South and is acceptable to those of the North.

That kind of team would be tough for even an Eisenhower to crack, for then the Democrats would have two men who were not responsible for any of the sins of the Administration and who have proved themselves vote getters.

The Stevenson record has been fine-combed. So far there are only two objections which have been raised against him other than the one that he is not as well known nationally as he should be. One fault, politically, at least, is that the Governor of Illinois has been divorced. The other, which may be used against him but is not generally known, is that he gave character evidence for Alger Hiss at his trial for perjury.

As to the divorce, a man as shrewd in the understanding of public opinion as Truman feels that it does not, in this case anyway, rule Stevenson out. As to the character evidence for Hiss, it was written evidence and not oral and for that reason is not generally known.

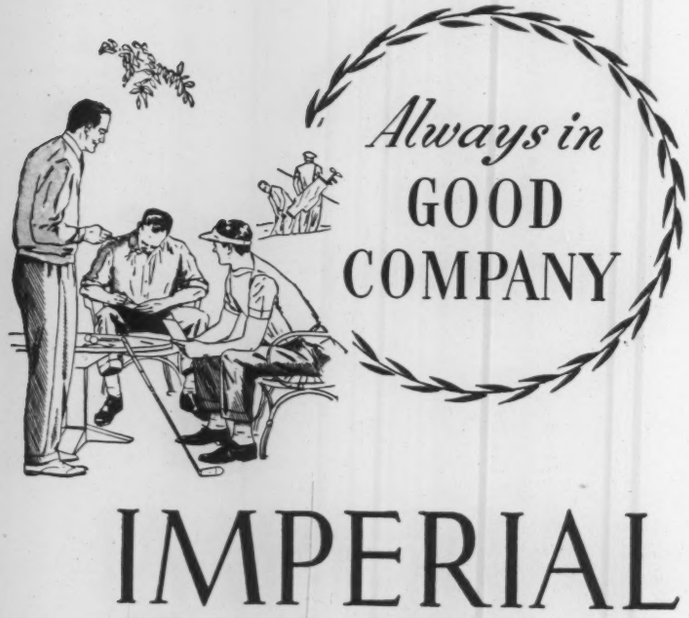
But this too, flaw though it is politically, is no clear bar to the Stevenson candidature.

ALL THIS is, of course, speculation. Guessing so far ahead of a convention is dangerous enough in Canada. It is much more so here, for the gusts of public opinion are so swift, they rise so suddenly that what looks like sense today becomes nonsense tomorrow. That is one of the reasons so many of the top pontificators of the press and radio are off base so often.

Americans are a volatile people. Minds change quickly. As in sport, the hero of today is the bum of tomorrow and the unknown of yesterday is the darling of 150 million the first Wednesday in the month.

Above all, when considering the American scene, a Canadian must always remember that in the vast nation, with its huge and varied sections, no party is simple; there are no blacks and whites; there are only multiple variations of grey.

And for every imponderable in Canada there are dozens more in this country, where there are more people by a million in New York State alone than in the whole of the Dominion.



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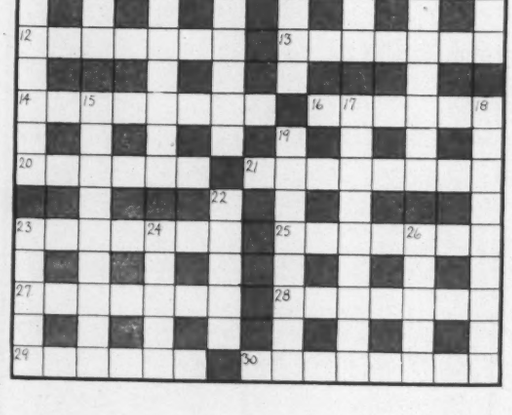
ACROSS

1 and 13. We certainly pay to his order! (3, 7)
5. This paper is read without one article. (6)
10. "Time goes by turns, and . . . . . change by course, From foul to fair". (Southwell). (7)
11. This cocktail may land you in the traffic cop's. (4-3)
12. No mat to put your feet on! (7)
13. See 1 across.
14. I'm developed? It doesn't appear so! (8)
16. We tremble in the balance of it. (6)
20. Extremely gay, The Milky Way! (6)
21. City of 24 we held in disorder. (3, 5)
23. This comprises 3 returns? It does, sir! (7)
25. A number in bad shape after wine. (7)
27. Died taking lye. (7)
28. Sounds like Miss Oakley, pardner, is living. (7)
29. This year should show a surplus in the 16. (6)
30. Enormous creature? Certainly he came to be mammoth at the end. (8)

DOWN

1. See 23 down.
2. A record of chartered accountants. (5)
3. It's nothing to mix a cent when bewildered 1 down this. (6, 3)
4. Hamlet, a scene of a tragedy. (8)
6. He gave a lot of thought to his figure. (5)
7. Bring the beer up on ice after five for the royal party. (4-5)
8 and 18. The last 23 down, 1 down! (5, 9)
9. It took us an age to define this! (5)
15. Brewers' last terms? (9)
17. The current way to break the bank? (9)
18. See 8.
19. To hold liquor in Japan is something to remember! (8)
22. Taking one before Dec. 31 will reduce your 3 but not your 16. (5)
23 and 1 down. You may need more than one to compile your 3. (3,2,9)
24. Anna may help to pay 3 here. (5)
26. And it took an age to define her! (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Dumb-waiter
7, 4, 19, 23 and 21. They also serve who only stand and wait
9. Unbiased
10. Milton
11. Brides
12. Passive
14. Perrer
16. Lacrosse
18. Sweaters
20. Leeway
22. Contest
24. Emends
27. Angora
28. External
29. Dyes
30. Desiderata

DOWN

2. Unnerve
3 and 26. Blindness
4. See 7 across
5. Tidy
6. Rumba
7. Telescope
8. Evolves
13. Flash
15. Reactions
17. Collected
19, 21 and 23. See 7 across
25. Error
26. See 3.

(205)

SYNTHETICS

MAKING OIL OUT OF COAL

by Gerald Waring

TEN ponderous steel tubes which look like sawed-off sections of the barrels of naval guns are being installed in the Federal Government's Fuel Research Laboratory at Ottawa to study a problem which has perplexed scientists for nearly 40 years.

The problem is how to make oil from coal as cheaply as men can pump oil out of the ground.

Not counting new discoveries which may be made in the future—and despite the oil boom in western Canada, they are becoming progressively more difficult to make—the world's known accessible oil reserves are sufficient to meet probable needs for a period of only 10 to 20 years. Thus the question is: "After petroleum, what then?"

As the scientists see it, the world will have to turn to other sources of power—or make the oil it needs by synthesizing oil's complex hydrocarbons from their elements, hydrogen and carbon.

Hydrogen and coal were first brought together to make synthetic oil by the German chemist Friedrich Bergius in 1913. The first full-scale coal hydrogenation plant was built in Germany in 1927, and during World War II the Germans operated 21 synthetic oil plants, until one after another they were all knocked out by Allied bombing. At their peak they produced 100,000 barrels of oil a day, the source of all the Luftwaffe's aviation gasoline.

Germany had to synthesize oil, despite its higher cost, because the sources of petroleum available to her after the Allies severed her overseas tanker routes were far from sufficient to meet her wartime needs.

The U.S., too, had been studying the production of oil by coal hydrogenation.

ACCORDINGLY, in 1944 Congress passed an appropriation bill for $30 million to launch a coal-hydrogenation research project, which has been expanded into an 11-year, $87.6 millions program.

Parliament too has recognized that Canada—despite Leduc, Redwater and Peace River—has a stake in the problem. It voted money to enable the Fuel Research Division of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys to begin a limited research program.

The Canadian coal-into-oil project is just getting under way. Senior scientist is Dr. Thomas E. Warren, who in 1945 visited the bombed-out plants where the Germans synthesized many substances ranging from gasoline to butter. Working with him are K. W. Bowles, a chemical engineer, and W. H. Merrill, a mechanical engineer. Bowles and Merrill designed the $200,000 hydrogenation pilot plant which is now being built, and arranged for the fabrication to exact specifications of the ten pressure chambers which will be used in the coal liquefaction process. Made by Sorel Industries Ltd., which turns out artillery and naval guns, each cylinder is of the same tough steel as that used in gun barrels, with walls four inches thick.

When Bergius first made oil 39 years ago, he conducted the reaction at 750 degrees F. and under a pressure of about 2,000 pounds to the square inch. During the war, German plants used pressures up to 10,000 pounds.

In the new Canadian pilot plant, powdered coal will be subjected to pressures of up to 20,000 pounds per square inch at a temperature of about 850 degrees F. Dr. Warren suspects that by greatly increasing the pressure of the gas, he will achieve a considerably more efficient operation in terms of unit production cost.

Scientists at the U.S. Bureau of Mines assert that on the basis of 1949 prices, gasoline could be produced from synthetic oil at a cost of between 15 and 19 cents per Imperial gallon, depending on the type of coal used. On the other hand, the National Petroleum Council of the U.S. estimates that the cost of producing a gallon of gasoline by coal hydrogenation would be nearly 50 cents.

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U.K. BUSINESS

CROSS-ROADS FOR STERLING

by John L. Marston

THE STERLING currency has reached a most interesting phase. The British Budget of March 11 stopped the rot, and the question now is whether in the space of a few months enough evidence of real recovery can be adduced to give it permanent support.

It is conceded that the Budget, and the accompanying increase of Bank Rate, whatever their fundamental defects, were clever tactical moves in defence of the currency. They halted, and even for a time reversed, the speculative trend against sterling. By restricting the credit which facilitated speculation, and by making it more profitable to employ short-term funds in London, the Chancellor of the Exchequer supplemented his psychological supports with monetary means. By boldly admitting that the sterling area's loss of gold in January and February was worse than in the concluding months of 1951 he not only prepared opinion for end-March figures that would otherwise have been alarming, but also presented a background against which even a modest improvement would look impressive.

Seldom before have a few months, or even weeks, counted for so much. Britain, Australia, and other sterling countries, have drastically curtailed their imports, but the effect on demand for sterling to pay for imports is not immediate. Given a few months' grace, the currency may be perceptibly strengthened by these measures.

IT IS EVIDENT, however, that the problem of sterling cannot be solved on its own. If the sterling area's import restrictions are a part of a general tendency to solve individual nations' difficulties by restricting trade, they may cancel themselves out by promoting restrictionism elsewhere.

Australia's drastic curtailment of imports from Britain can help in solving the basic sterling problem if the goods which British manufacturers were selling relatively easily in Australia can be sold elsewhere. It can be argued that in a critical situation the U.K. could not afford to use its export effort to repay sterling balances, which it was doing for Australia on a large scale. (It can equally be argued, however, that Australia's own difficulties were eased by repayment of these balances.)

All these payments problems are interrelated. When French finances were at their recent worst, France was running up debts with sterling countries and the sterling area's deficit with the European Payments Union was diminishing; a temporary revival of confidence in the French franc took some of the impetus from sterling's recovery.

This interdependence of monetary affairs may make it difficult for the sterling area to achieve solvency. Already, resentment and sheer economic need have caused various countries to take or threaten action against sterling exports to balance the action which the sterling area has had to take against their exports.

Most emphasis has been placed hitherto on the restriction of spending. More emphasis will have to be placed in future on the expansion of selling. The sterling area's efforts will inevitably fail in the long run unless sterling exports to the dollar area are maintained at a high rate. This means that the dollar area's demand for sterling materials and foods must be upheld, because there is evidently no stable market in North America for the U.K.'s manufactured consumer goods.

IF AMERICAN spending revives there may be no great difficulty in restoring the earnings of the sterling area. But if the recession that is already in being over a wide area develops, it may be impossible to restore equilibrium no matter how heavily one cuts spending.

The Commonwealth Finance Ministers seem to have envisaged a state of solvency with the non-sterling world in the latter part of 1952. Mr. Butler's capable management of the sterling problem in the meantime must be seen as part of the plan to achieve that solvency; so must the restrictive measures imposed in other sterling countries, though they are also longer-term.

What these various measures are intended to do is to stabilize sterling for a few months, so that the real recovery can get a hold. This is a strictly limited objective, and it offers no guarantee of permanent stability. The truth is that the sterling area is not the arbiter of its own fate—at least, not this year.

—Miller

EXCHEQUER Chancellor Butler: Monetary means bolster psychological supports, but there are factors working against both.

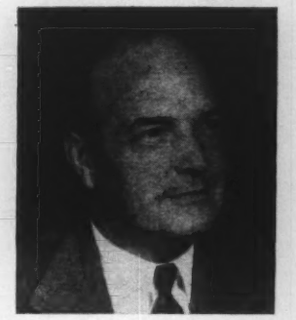
TCA'S PILOT

THE SKY'S NO LIMIT

by Frank Lowe

G. R. McGREGOR, OBE, DFC, is a hard-headed realist in the fiercely competitive field of making a dollar in the flying business. But he is living proof of the fact that dreams can be made of stuff more solid than logic.

He does not resemble a dreamer. In his job as President of Trans-Canada Air Lines he is known as an even - tempered, fair but very demanding executive who spends a prodigious number of man-hours seeing to it that Canada's multi - million - dollar aviation venture works smoothly. Only those with good memories recall that he is also a man who once was given a year off from his job with Bell Telephone Company of Canada "to come to his senses" and quit the flying nonsense. The remedy was unsuccessful.



—TCA

G. R. McGREGOR

Until the age of 38 McGregor was the prototype of the young executive headed for the top along conventional lines. A McGill University graduate in engineering, in 1929 he began soberly to apply himself to learning the 'phone business.

First indication that this big, methodical man was having visions came in 1932 when, while working in Kingston, Ont., he joined a flying club. He twice won the Webster Trophy, annually awarded to Canada's best amateur flier.

This, however, was regarded as merely an exciting hobby. It wasn't until 1939, with the coming of war, that McGregor's associates decided he should have his head examined. That was when he joined the RCAF, not as a desk officer but as a fighter pilot. At the age of 38, too.

McGregor did not allow his relative senility to bother him. He knew the other pilots called him "Old Gordie," but they also knew that his Battle of Britain record—five Nazi aircraft destroyed, a share in a sixth, seven probables and eight damaged—was not that of a man in need of social-security benefits.

He got the DFC for this. His OBE, and his Order of Nassau from The Netherlands, the French Croix de Guerre and the Czechoslovakian War Cross, came in a harder if less glamourous way. It was D-Day, and McGregor was chosen to organize the move which took the first fighter group of the RAF, No. 82, to the continent.

This moving of 18 squadrons, 15 of them manned by all-Canadian personnel, onto the landing strips in Europe meant shifting tens of thousands of ground crew and other workers, plus all manner of ancillary units, including a Canadian Mobile Hospital, over the Channel.

By all accounts it was a beautiful show. On D-Day, "82" flew air cover for the 2nd Army. As the troops moved inland, it continued to provide the umbrella. Then, just four days after the invasion, McGregor signalled all-clear, the last mission flew out of Britain, did its job and homed to the new strips in the Orne Valley. This was the manner of the coming of the first Allied aircraft, to the mainland of Europe.

McGregor, as the war ground to a close, dreamed the same dreams as the younger fliers. He hoped the postwar world would have a job for him in the aviation line. But his logical engineer's mind told him this dream would never come true; he would return to a desk with the 'phone company on Montreal's Beaver Hall Hill.

It did happen just like that, but for a very short time. What McGregor did not know as he sensibly packed away his flying hopes was that H. J. Symington, CMG, QC, first President of Trans-Canada Air Lines, was on the hunt for a successor.

Symington carefully checked the records of senior RCAF officers. McGregor's record intrigued him. That DFC was an excellent character reference. The OBE meant the holder had a mind that could come down out of the clouds and organize realistically. In addition, this was one flier with both engineering and commercial experience behind him.

Even so, McGregor had to undergo a testing period. When Symington asked him to take the job as TCA's General Traffic Manager—and when Bell told him they wouldn't stand in his way, but would give him a year to think it over—the first World War II fighter pilot to get a top post in civil aviation gleefully accepted.

In 1948 the dream came true in all its details when Symington retired and the Presidency became McGregor's.

It wasn't, and isn't, a soft life, however. McGregor inherited a growing line with many headaches. Since he took over the Presidency, TCA has lengthened its routes from 16,180 miles to 17,379 miles. Passenger miles flown in 1948 totalled 350,111,711, and now they total 545,160,296. As a Government-supported outfit, TCA has been subjected to political storms which call for cool handling.

McGregor, judged on his four-year record as President would appear to have survived these job hazards. He has also found time to make a reputation for himself as an aviation expert on a world-wide, rather than just a national scale.

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COVERING NATURE'S HAVOC

by L. D. Millar

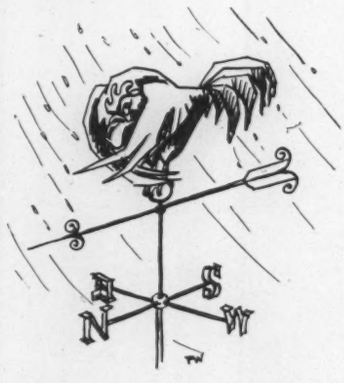
WIND, FLOOD and storms—nature on the rampage— do damage which costs Canadians millions each year. Some of this loss must be borne by the individual, but a substantial part of it can be covered by insurance.

For only a few cents per thousand dollars, you may have your fire-insurance policies extended to cover your loss if a cyclone or tornado flattens your home, if a gale lifts off the roof, if hail or wind breaks your picture window or if lightning strikes. This endorsement, usually called "Supplemental Contract", pays for loss due to windstorm, hail and lightning, in addition to such other perils as explosion, riot, impact by aircraft or vehicles, and smoke damage.

The windstorm part of the endorsement does not include awnings or signs or other property outside the building. The comparatively expensive television aerial has been posing a problem for insurance men. Should it be insured as part of the building or should it be covered as part of the television set under the policy on the contents of the home? Television is so new that as yet there is no uniformity of practice. However, many companies now insure the aerial under the fire policy covering the contents of the home because often the building is not owned by the television owner and of course the aerial would not be insured by the landlord.

THIS Supplemental Contract does not cover damage caused by rain or by sand filtering into the building, unless the damage occurs because the storm has broken windows, ripped off the roof or damaged the walls. For example, if you leave a window open and a sudden rain storm ruins the drapes and damages your best chair, your insurance does not cover. If, however, the window is broken by the force of the wind, or by hail, the insurance company would pay for the damage which follows.

Your fire insurance policy covers damage caused by lightning, except to electrical appliances or devices. The endorsement removes this exclusion and makes the policy apply if lightning damages your electric stove, toaster or heater.



The hundreds of Canadians whose homes have been swept away or damaged by floods or high water are in the unhappy position of having no insurance protection on the building. The Supplemental Contract does not cover and we know of no insurance company who will insure against this hazard. However, insurance men point out that those who have Personal Property Insurance are covered for damage to the contents of their homes caused by flood waters.

Moreover, a car owner can get insurance to cover his loss if his car is caught in a flood or high water, or if it is damaged by high winds. The Comprehensive Clause of the new automobile policy in force in all provinces except Quebec and Newfoundland includes these hazards. The Quebec and Newfoundland car owner may get this protection by having a Miscellaneous Coverage Endorsement attached to his automobile insurance policy.

Book for Business

SURVEY OF OILS—*The Financial Post—Maclean-Hunter—$2.00.*

THIS publication has become a standard reference for investors in the Canadian oil industry. The survey predicts higher US production backed by still larger reserves during 1952. This is reflected in expansion of the size of the Survey. The 1952 edition reviews 600 active western oil companies in its 300 pages; the map section, showing western oil drilling activity has also been enlarged.

Besides individual write-ups on western oil companies, the *Survey* lists a five-year price range of oil stock movements.

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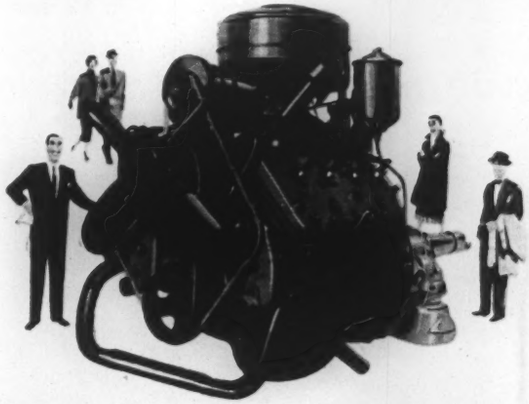

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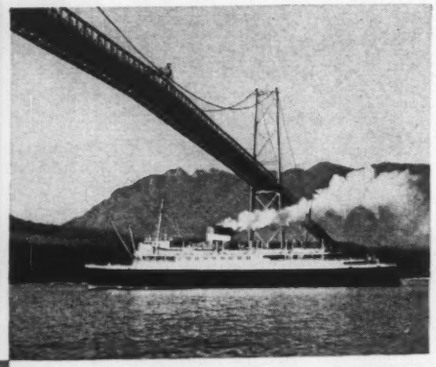

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U.S. BUSINESS

Aluminum Shift

by R. L. Hoadley

ADVOCATES of long-term purchases of aluminum from Canada, rather than further domestic plant expansion, seem to be getting the breaks these days. A member of the President's cabinet has strongly endorsed the proposal, the top defence official who opposed the deal has left Washington, and an especially vocal congressman has switched his stand.

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer is backing the proposal to buy metal from the Aluminum Co. of Canada because, he feels, it would be the cheapest way, would diversify the aluminum industry, and would also be in accordance with U.S. policy to treat North American mobilization as one unit.

Defence Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, who always has disapproved the Canadian metal deal in a quiet way, has left Washington after a dispute with President Truman over wage and price stabilization in the steel industry. But the most surprising development has been the about-face movement engineered by Congressman Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn. Celler, month after month violently opposed the purchase of any aluminum from Canada and (charitably speaking) never has been noted for his friendliness to Canada. Now Celler thinks it would be a good idea to buy Canadian aluminum.

The Celler switch is significant, indicating that high-level pressure is being exerted behind the scenes by State Department officials and others in the Truman Administration to push through the aluminum proposal. But the opposition has by no means completely melted away. The big three primary producers of aluminum in the U.S. are as adamantly opposed as ever to an agreement with Alcan for scarce metal.

Meanwhile the threat of a strike overhangs the aluminum industry. The demands of the aluminum unions are similar to those that created such a heated controversy in steel.

—Wide World

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DIVIDEND NO. 129
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Cents per share on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the first day of August, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the second day of July, 1952.
By order of the Board.
G. F. DOGGETT, Secretary
Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, April 7, 1952.

LEITCH GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 55
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on May 15, 1952 to shareholders of record at close of business April 30, 1952.
By order of the Board
W. W. McBrien, *Secretary-Treasurer*
April 3, 1952

BUSINESS COMMENT

REVOLUTION IN COAL MINING

by P. M. Richards

TO PEOPLE in more or less physically comfortable occupations like editing, coal mining has always seemed to be a particularly disagreeable way of making a living. And some miners have thought so too, judging by the drift from this to other fields of work in times of high employment. While workers' conveniences and comforts accumulated in other industries, coal mining continued to require a lot of heavy, dirty work in a confined space far underground.

But not now, or not so much. The annual statement of Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited, has a modernization report telling about the "Dosco Miner", a machine which cuts and breaks coal from the solid seam without the use of explosives and at the same time places it on a conveyor for transportation out of the working area.

This machine grew out of the special difficulties inherent in Nova Scotian coal mining. There, great depths of overburden, ever-lengthening underground haulages, heavily pitching seams and other obstacles involved in mining 2,000 feet below the sea-floor at distances three and four miles offshore, combine to present unusually adverse working conditions.

Methods of extraction suited to local conditions had to be developed by "cut and try". A modification of past practice here, the introduction of a new idea there, successfully applied by local skills in unending progression, led gradually to the development of a highly specialized technique in which Nova Scotia's coal miners now take considerable pride.

In time all operations in these mines became fully mechanized with the single exception of loading the broken coal into mine cars. For fully mechanical loading, there had to be machines that could operate successfully and safely in underground areas restricted by the close spacing of supports for the weak roof rock. Unable to find a loader that could meet their peculiar conditions of mining, Dosco engineers three years ago set out to build one that would also cut and load coal concurrently.

Thus was originated the Dosco Miner which has now been brought to such a stage that, the company's report says, it will revolutionize coal mining in Nova Scotia. Furthermore, it shows great possibilities for use in coal producing areas throughout the world.

Here's how the Miner works. A "jib" carrying seven chains, each with a series of hard-pointed picks to cut and displace the coal, is mounted at the front of the machine and so arranged that it can be swung in an arc from the bottom to the top of the coal seam. Under its own power the machine forces its jib into the solid seam, the rapidly-moving cutter-picks tear out the coal to a depth up to 18 inches and then, swinging upwards from bottom to top of the seam, dislodge a slice of coal of that thickness and 5 feet in width.

The broken coal falls on the cutter chains, and on the plates between them, which now act as a scraper conveyor to bring the coal to the rear of the jib whence it drops to a cross belt conveyor by which it is delivered over the side of the machine to the main belt conveyor laid parallel and close to the whole length of the face along which the Miner cuts. The loose coal is thus removed to a loading point on the haulage way where it is placed directly into cars for transportation to the surface. When one cut or "slicing" is completed, the jib is dropped to the floor, the whole machine moved ahead and the cycle repeated.

The machine weighs 19 tons. While it can produce at the rate of 8 tons per minute over that part of the cycle when it is actually cutting, it has a sustained overall capacity of upwards of 500 tons per 8-hour shift. The company has two Miners operating now and expects to have 15 or more by the end of this year.

Shot-in-the-Arm

NON-DEFENCE business has been given a mild shot-in-the-arm by the budget, and is looking forward more hopefully. Greater tax cuts had been urged but were not seriously expected. Though automobile manufacturers complain—with reason—that their products are still taxed far too heavily, they actually are very pleased with the excise cut from 25 to 15 per cent of the manufacturer's price. On refrigerators, washing machines and stoves, the former 15 per cent excise tax was eliminated, giving much-needed stimulation. Producers of other appliances and radios got the same tax cut as the auto manufacturers but were less happy about it; their sales have been very slow lately and they had asked for elimination of the tax and easing of credit restrictions. Nevertheless they are better off than they were, and so are producers of fishing rods, golf clubs, luggage, smoking accessories, tires and tubes, chinaware, cameras and other sundries that were also given the 10 per cent excise tax reduction. Business has already picked up well for automobile dealers.

Though the budget has given business only a moderate amount of relief and stimulus, it may be that no more is really needed, in view of the big volume of expansionary activities planned for 1952. Taxes could not be cut much because we have a substantial defence program to pay for—which, it should be noted, we are managing to do out of current revenue and at the same time are using surpluses to reduce the national debt. There is also the cost of our new social security plan to be met. Though the cost of living has receded somewhat, background inflationary pressures still exist, as clearly evidenced

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QUOTATIONS FROM OUR STATEMENT OF POLICY

No property will be sponsored unless it has a favourable mineral showing.

No undeveloped property will be sponsored until Douglass, Allen, Davis Limited has assumed the first risk in the financing of preliminary work.

Only when the results of this first work convince us the property has a good chance for success will we feel justified in making an offering to our clients and the public.

All literature will be factual, and there will be no over-glamorizing of prospects. It will state bluntly that the offering is speculative and will contain only proven facts.

Our complete Statement of Policy available on request.

DV 22

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by the fact that industry's wage costs have lately been rising more rapidly than production.

As Mr. Abbott said in his budget speech, any major reduction in expenditures, and thus in taxes, can come only in the defence sphere, as a result of the easing of international tensions, or from the reduction of demands for additional government services, such as social security. Canada's production and capacity to pay are at record levels.

Management Lectured

AT THE ANNUAL conference of the Personnel Association of Toronto, a guest speaker, Mr. Solomon Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers' Union of America (CIO-CCL), lectured the representatives of management on the faults of management as seen by organized labor. He told them that it is management's duty to be efficient so that it can increase wages and raise living standards, and that the unions today have no use for inefficient operations. He said that workers want, first of all, higher income and better terms of employment, a guaranteed annual wage, paid holidays and sickness benefits; they expect management to acknowledge the position of the union and to deal with it as a body representing the employees, and he warned that workers will not approve of management that dissipates earnings through unusually liberal payments to shareholders.

Mr. Barkin did not seem to have considered the possibility (1) that shareholders may not approve of the dissipation of earnings through unusually liberal payments to workers and may progressively refuse to provide more risk capital under such conditions, and (2) that the ultimate consumers (the source of employment of both workers and managers) will buy less of the product because of the high prices resulting from acceptance of labor's policy.

Mr. Barkin could constructively have advocated a policy on which both labor and management could unite: that of putting the interests of consumers first. Both sides could agree that reductions in costs resulting from technological advances should be applied to reducing the price of the product. This would enable more consumers to buy it, living standards would be raised, more jobs created. If all industries did this, the resulting increased consumption and full employment would provide a solid, continuing basis for prosperity. Everyone would be better off, instead of merely the group in a position to apply strong-arm tactics.

An industry exists to serve the society of which it is a part, not primarily its own workers or shareholders. If it does its job well, they will benefit—along with everyone else.

Public Administration

PROBABLY few Canadians know very much about the Institute of Public Administration of Canada, a young but vigorous organization that is already exerting a considerable influence for good in its field and seems destined to do a lot more. It's a national association of public service officers who are sufficiently interested in the advancement of the standards and efficiency of public administration to be willing to study and teach others to that end.

The Canadian institute was formed only in 1947 as an affiliate of older bodies in Britain and the United States, but has grown rapidly with the formation of regional groups across Canada. Its membership is composed of officers of the federal, provincial and municipal governments and of professors of the faculties of Canadian universities and colleges. At present there are 181 members, located in all provinces of Canada. Chester S. Walters, Ontario's Deputy Treasurer, is Honorary President of the Institute, and Philip T. Clark, Ontario's Controller of Revenues, is its National Secretary.

The Canadian body has just entertained the Director (permanent executive head) of the Institute of Public Administration of Great Britain, Mr. Raymond Nottage. He went to Washington in March to attend the annual conference of the American Society for Public Administration and in April he visited Canada. In Winnipeg he met some forty men and women engaged in the public administration field. In Toronto he was the guest of honor at a luncheon of the Canadian institute, and lectured at the University of Toronto. He went on to Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec City.

The Canadian institute will hold its 1952 annual conference in Montreal next October.

STELCO IN 1951

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 1951 AND 1950

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS	1951	1950
Cash on hand and in banks	$ 3,132,658	$ 3,204,638
Deposit with trust company	—	1,500,000
Bonds of the Government of Canada and other marketable securities (market value December 31, 1951, $39,381,000; 1950, $26,405,000)	39,284,681	26,404,034
Due from employees on Government of Canada bond subscriptions (secured)	1,404,643	1,071,181
Accounts and notes receivable, less reserve	19,727,253	16,161,784
Inventories of raw materials, supplies and products, as determined and certified by responsible officials of the companies and valued at the lower of cost or market, less reserve	27,545,453	23,631,938
	$ 91,094,688	$ 71,973,575
INVESTMENTS—NON-CURRENT		
Interests in coal mining properties, and investments in and advances to associated coal and ore mining companies	$ 12,084,101	$ 9,175,731
FIXED ASSETS		
Cost of works owned and operated	$131,497,897	$113,689,338
Less: Depreciation reserve	79,204,431	67,680,896
	$ 52,293,466	$ 46,008,442
DEFERRED CHARGES		
Taxes, insurance and other expenses paid in advance	$ 233,930	$ 266,399
	$155,706,185	$127,424,147

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES	1951	1950
Accounts payable and accrued	$ 13,266,360	$ 8,446,693
Provision for income and other taxes, less paid on account	9,718,265	8,770,139
Dividends and extra distribution to shareholders payable February 1, following year	1,799,630	1,799,630
Serial notes payable during the following year	929,500	914,780
	$ 25,713,755	$ 19,931,242
FUNDED DEBT		
2¾% Sinking fund debentures due May 1, 1967	$ 19,291,000	$ 19,627,000
3¾% Sinking fund debentures due May 1, 1967	15,000,000	—
Serial notes payable in annual instalments to April 17, 1955 (amounts payable following year included in Current Liabilities)	1,020,000	2,066,470
	$ 35,311,000	$ 21,693,470
FURNACE RELINING AND REBUILDING AND OTHER OPERATING RESERVES	$ 3,885,711	$ 4,171,567
RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES	$ 2,588,673	$ 2,588,673
CAPITAL STOCK		
Authorized / Issued		
2,000,000 / 1,299,260 7% Cumulative Preference shares (participating)— par value $5 each	$ 6,496,300	$ 6,496,300
3,000,000 / 2,300,000 Ordinary shares — no par value	11,500,000	11,500,000
	$ 17,996,300	$ 17,996,300
EARNED SURPLUS—Earnings retained and in use in the business	$ 70,210,746	$ 61,042,895
	$155,706,185	$127,424,147

Note: Expenditures required to complete the companies' present construction program are estimated to be $54,000,000.

Approved on behalf of the Board,
R. H. McMASTER
H. G. HILTON
Directors.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the books and accounts of The Steel Company of Canada, Limited and its subsidiary companies for the year ended December 31, 1951, and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion, the above consolidated balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the companies' affairs at December 31, 1951, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies.

RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

Toronto, Ontario, February 29, 1952.

BONUS FROM WAR RESEARCH

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

They were asked to test mothproofing agents, select a suitable one, and determine the best method of applying it. The Department of National Defence took on the job of devising a method of disinfecting suspected stores, and repacking them so that the moths would not again get a foothold.

Following the tests, the NRC laid down requirements for mothproofing which will protect not only the fabrics of the armed forces, but those of the housewife as well. The same goes for experiments dealing with shrink-resistant treatments for wool textiles used by the armed services. Orders have been placed based on blends of wool with other fibres, notably nylon, recommended by the NRC testing division.

Canada's low winter temperatures give rise to other experiments of a military nature, which may result in further opening up of the northland. Rewarming techniques are being devised for patients suffering from exposure to extreme cold. Building research is being carried out close to the Arctic Circle to determine the best type of building for construction on permafrost.

One organization within the framework of the NRC originally set up to ease the transition from World War II to peacetime conditions is now proving valuable in the new defence build-up. It is the Technical Information Service, giving assistance at the rate of about 400 inquiries per month to industries, many of which have defence contracts or sub-contracts.

It is a central organization which has available to it all the major sources of information on scientific subjects, to which industries can refer their specific problems. It was originally designed to help small secondary or processing industries particularly, but receives queries from large industries as well.

The service maintains field representatives, who call on industries in their areas at intervals, to offer them the help of the National Research Council. The service is free, and many industries have used it over and over.

In addition to the experiments and tests which have obvious value other than military, there are others that now seem useless for practical peacetime purposes which will unquestionably be adapted when the emergency is over. For instance, shoran, a wartime development for fixing the position of ships and aircraft relative to land-based beacons, has been adapted in peacetime to the control of aerial survey.

Radar and atomic energy are classic examples of military developments that have found a peacetime niche. At any rate, it is comforting for the Canadian taxpayer to know that the money he pays out for defence is definitely not all going down the drain.

STELCO
THE MARK OF QUALITY

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1951 and 1950

	1951	1950
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS after deducting depreciation and all expenses of manufacturing, selling and administration	$ 13,794,128	$ 14,387,750
Add Net income from securities and profit from sales	485,823	208,452
	$ 14,279,951	$ 14,596,202
Deduct Interest on funded debt	980,709	612,514
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	$ 13,299,242	$ 13,983,688

The following amounts have been charged before determining the profit for the year;

	1951	1950
Provision for depreciation	$12,474,792	$ 7,574,828
Provision for income taxes	16,455,196	11,783,233
Contribution to Pension Trust Fund	1,400,000	1,200,000
Directors' fees	18,000	18,000
Remuneration of executive officers	331,142	319,700
Legal expenses	14,107	20,755

STELCO
THE MARK OF QUALITY

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED EARNED SURPLUS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1951 and 1950

	1951	1950
Balance at beginning of year	$ 61,042,895	$ 51,018,393
Add Net profit for the year	13,299,242	13,983,688
	$ 74,342,137	$ 65,002,081
Deduct Debenture discount and expense	$ 172,205	$ ——
Dividends declared during the year Preference shares at 80c per share	1,039,408	1,039,408
Ordinary shares at 80c per share	1,840,000	1,840,000
Extra distribution of 30c per share on Preference and Ordinary shares payable February 1, following year	1,079,778	1,079,778
	$ 4,131,391	$ 3,959,186
Balance at end of year	$ 70,210,746	$ 61,042,895

(A copy of the Annual Report may be obtained from the Secretary of the Company at Hamilton, Ont.)

DISPOSITION OF STELCO'S AVERAGE SALES DOLLAR
(5-YEAR AVERAGE, 1947 - 1951)

5¢ WEAR, DEPRECIATION, AND DEPLETION OF PLANTS, EQUIPMENT AND PROPERTIES

6¢ RETAINED AND IN USE IN THE BUSINESS

8¢ TAXES

51¢ COST OF RAW MATERIALS, PURCHASED SUPPLIES, AND OTHER PLANT EXPENSES

25¢ WAGES AND SALARIES

1¢ GENERAL EXPENSES

2¢ DIVIDENDS PAID TO SHAREHOLDERS

2¢ EMPLOYEES' WELFARE, INCLUDING PENSION PLAN, VACATION PAY, ETC.

THEATRE

Another Candida

by Lucy Van Gogh

A LOT of surprises emerged from the Olivia de Havilland production of "Candida". There was the discovery that the piece could be played almost entirely for its broad comedy effects and still hold an audience: that Morell could be played as a very decent and likeable clergyman who might have been modelled on one of Toronto's best known "liberal" theologians, and who could hold the sympathy of the audience throughout. (It is true that this treatment greatly diminishes the effect of the unmasking operation at the end of the play.)

And there was the discovery that Miss de Havilland could put across every single point in the lines of Candida herself with a clarity which no preceding actress in my experience has attained, without giving any conception of the real depth of the character—without ever making one feel that she was the daughter of Burgess, the wife of a brilliantly successful clergyman, the mother of two children, and the adored ideal of a silly poetical youth of 18.

"Candida" (published 1898, first English production 1900) was the first English move in the theatre's attack upon the nineteenth-century concept of the man-woman relationship, the attack which began with "The Doll's House" in Norway in 1879, and was continued in a sentimentalized form by Barrie around 1910.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 42

under summer skies . . .

This sunshine two-piecer represents all the brilliantly colorful summer togs in our Summer Shop, Fashion Floor, The Third.

SIMPSON'S STORES AND ORDER OFFICES SERVE CANADIANS FROM COAST TO COAST

FILMS

SPRINGTIME LAPSE

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"TRY TO THINK what a moving picture would look like if you made it yourself," a motion-picture producer once said to me after explaining the extraordinary skill and craftsmanship that goes into the filming of even the simplest B movie.

Well I have a pretty good idea of what my picture would look like. None of the clocks would register the right time, the weather conditions would be chaotic, my horses would probably run backwards and half the sequences would be upside down. The producer's point of view was a perfectly legitimate one; but it still doesn't answer the question once put by another baffled visitor to Hollywood. "If it's so much trouble to make bad pictures, why don't you make good ones?"

Two rather discouraging items turned up during the week "Love is Better Than Ever" and "A Girl in Every Port". They employed quite a number of talented and handsome people doing strenuous or silly things, and in a modest way they probably cost a lot of money. But they left one with the old unanswered question: Why does the Industry take so much time and trouble to do as well as it possibly can something that was never worth doing in the first place?

In "Love Is Better Than Ever" we have Elizabeth Taylor as a New Haven dance teacher who visits New York and falls in love with a theatrical agent (Larry Parks). When he brushes her off she retires to New Haven, where she announces their engagement. This brings him down with a rush to extricate himself and the rest of the picture deals with his more and more painful involvements with love and amateur choreography.

It's a comedy of a sort, but it lacks most of the things that make comedy worth watching—lines, timing, and most of all, a comedian. Robert Montgomery or Fred MacMurray might have made something of the hero's sorry role, but Larry Parks lacks both the charm and the effrontery for the part. Elizabeth Taylor's talent is for presenting herself in stills of such breathtaking beauty that even the sound-track is respectfully silent. This is very nice to watch, but it doesn't make a very funny movie.

GROUCHO MARX of course needs only half a chance to make a funny picture. He has to have that half-chance, however, and he doesn't get it in "A Girl in Every Port", in which he is cast, along with William Bendix, as a bad boy of the Navy on the loose. Groucho does the best he can—prowls, ogles, cocks his cigar, and makes cynical passes at Marie Wilson, fetchingly got up as a curb-service waitress. But his talent lies in the unexpected and it gets little chance to flourish in a comedy built on the notion that enough confusion

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38

LONDON

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

ment was first planned, great thought was given to the design of the columns. The "dolphin" design finally selected is a truly decorative addition to the London street scene. There are other noteworthy designs to be found in various parts of London. The "oxand-vine" pattern was widely used and the borough of Chelsea adopted a charming standard, showing climbing boys, for use on its stretch of the Embankment. Several columns representing Saint George, England's patron saint, fighting with the dragon, still exist in Marylebone, though they have been converted to electricity. The fine standards in the Regent's Park area were put up when this part of London was still the Prince Regent's own estate. Many of them bear insignia of the reigns of George IV (1820-30) and William IV (1830-37).

Throughout London, lamps in special areas were designed to harmonize with their surroundings. When Trafalgar Square was laid out particular attention was paid to the design of the lamp columns. They still stand, though the design of the actual lamps has been changed. Also in Trafalgar Square are two gas-lit beacons reputed to have been converted from the original oil-burning lamps from Nelson's flagship *Victory*.

Because the narrow winding streets of the City of London did not permit the erection of elaborate lamp columns, hanging lamps are the rule in this area. South of the City, famous London Bridge is still gas-lit. A new and powerful type of gas lamp has been erected in fairly recent times on this historic bridge. The earlier columns were cast from Napoleonic cannon brought back to England as war trophies.

In the precincts of London's Royal residences are many gas lamps surmounted by crowns and other regal insignia. London's lamps indeed tell much of the city's story. Outside many of the older clubs and hotels, for instance, are obvious relics of eighteenth-century lighting in the form of link extinguishers and brackets which once held oil lamps and flares. When these were first erected, lighting was an individual responsibility.

Angus Robertson Limited announces the appointment of C. G. Kingsmill as Director and Assistant to the President.

Son of the late Admiral Sir Charles Kingsmill and of Lady Kingsmill of Montreal, he was born in Toronto and educated at the Royal Naval College of Canada and the University of Toronto.

Mr. Kingsmill was formerly Chief Engineer, Power Development Division of Quebec Hydro. Previously he was actively engaged in the construction of several large hydro-electric power developments and pulp and paper mills in Eastern Canada.

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BOOK REVIEWS

WITH "A SENSE OF HUMILITY"

CREATIVE WRITING IN CANADA — by Desmond Pacey—*Ryerson*—*$4.00.*

by B. K. Sandwell

DR. PACEY has done what greatly needed to be done. He has given us, not merely "the first comprehensive history of English-Canadian literature in a quarter of a century," as his dust-cover claims, but the first genuinely critical survey of the English-Canadian literary process, as a whole from Goldsmith of Halifax to the present day.

E. K. Brown's "On Canadian Poetry" is more profound in its critical insights, but covers only a portion—though the most important portion—of the total field. W. E. Collin's "White Savannahs" is a series of brilliant flashes rather than a general illumination. And of the various preceding "Handbooks", "Outlines" and "Surveys" none is less than 25 years old and none represents anything like Dr. Pacey's range of study and power of analysis. Moreover he has provided an excellent index and a really magnificent bibliography.

The title is of course unfortunate, for the book does not attempt to deal with creative writing in French. It was chosen with the intention of paralleling a "Creative Writing in Australia" by John K. Ewers which appeared in 1945; but Australia does not enjoy the benefits of a dual culture and a dual racial heritage. There are some evaluations which are difficult to accept fully: we should hesitate to compare Sarah Jeannette Duncan's "Simple Adventures of a Memsahib" with E. M. Forster's "Passage to India" even regarding it, as Dr. Pacey does, "in its minor way, and intermittently rather than continuously."

And on the other hand we should not like to write off Isabella Valancy Crawford as completely as he does on account of the admittedly banal and melodramatic character of many of her verses; she was Irish, she died at 37, and for 12 years she was in the horrible position of having to try to mitigate an extreme poverty by selling verses at $2 each to Toronto newspapers, and the fact that in these circumstances she turned out a great deal of rubbish should not blind us to the claim of "The Rose" to be one of the great authentic utterances of the lyric muse in Canada, and of "Bite deep and wide, O Axe" to be the very voice of Canadian aspiration.

On the more contemporary figures Dr. Pacey does a really brilliant job of assessment. He has a lively appreciation of Dorothy Livesay, for example, but he remarks that her "revolutionary" poems "generate more heat than light," and "There is an anonymity about these poems—they often sound more like a loudspeaker than a personal instrument."

His analysis of the strength of Leacock's satire ("the laughter of the story is always close to tears") is excellent. In spite of his own record as the chief exponent of Frederick Philip Grove he is fully aware of that writer's defects of technique and stiffness of language, especially as affecting his power to write dialogue. The more impassioned admirers of Morley Callaghan will complain that he does less than justice to that writer's symbolism, but most of us probably feel that that symbolism is too unclear to be valid.

The "Conclusion" chapter deals with the "distinctiveness" of our contemporary output. Dr. Pacey derives it from our northern climate, our violent contrasts and immense distances, and the discomfort of our artists in an age of commercial industrialism—which last is hardly "distinctive" of Canada. With us man has been dwarfed by geography, which has given our writers "a sense of humility." As a means of distinguishing them from the writers of the United States, that ought to be adequate.

"Creative Writing in Canada"
DESMOND PACEY

Manse Memories

The Gown of Glory — by Agnes Sligh Turnbull—*Allen*—*$4.00.*

by Robin Coutts

"THE GOWN OF GLORY" has that pleasant mixture of religion, sentiment, youthful love and small-town humor and pathos sure to please many readers and equally sure to place it high on bestseller lists.

To a minister's son brought up in a Canadian manse there are some notes, however, which either do not ring quite true or Presbyterianism in the United States in the early 1900's was a grimmer Calvinistic doctrine than in Canada in the same period. In the early days of this century in Canada the practise of hailing sinners before the session had largely lapsed; the minister dealt with them in private. Rebuke from the pulpit of fallen women, of men who had taken too much to drink was strictly nineteenth-century in Canada.

Nor in even the strongest Presbyterian centres in this country would you expect to find three churches all Calvinistic—the Presbyterians, the United Presbyterians, and the Covenanters—and no other churches at all. The Union in 1875 ended the disruption in Canada.

But no son of the manse could read Agnes Sligh Turnbull's book without a flood of pleasant recollections. The minister hero is a broad-minded student; the Calvinistic stiffness is provided by stern elders. All the reasons why so many ministers' sons do not follow their father to the pulpit are in the story.

The minister, the minister's wife and the cheerful but poverty-stricken family are of course, all too perfect, but in these days when saintliness is seldom stressed it is a welcome relief from the usual round of sophisticated sin.

"Dumb Spirit"
DORIS HEDGES

Pitter Patter

DUMB SPIRIT—by Doris Hedges—*McClelland & Stewart*—*$2.50.*

by Melwyn Breen

THIS novel by a Montreal radio commentator and short-story writer postulates a spaniel puppy whose body is inhabited by the reincarnated spirit of a soldier killed in North Africa during World War II. The dog watches and makes observations on the human beings involved in the plot. This is a fruitful idea but is so artlessly handled that Mrs. Hedges' discovery of it seems to have been accidental. It also might have been discovered by hasty reading of the literature of that fashionable *pastiche* of religions, theosophy. Jumbled together are the concepts of reincarnation, atonement, retribution, Buddhism and even Existentialism, only superficially employed. Inter-larded with unfortunately rather naive observations on character, the whole is

expressed in the slang and patter indigenous to the Twenties.

Mrs. Hedges' stiff little figures—Westmount socialites, big - business tycoons. Commie agitators and what-not—are set against a background of Montreal. The author's knowledge of the geography of the downtown section is expert.

Summing Up

THE EIGHTH OCTAVE—by Mark Hambourg—*Nelson*—$3.00.

by John Creed

THE BRITISH concert pianist writes a series of loosely strung essays of reminiscence and advice on such things as pianos, recording techniques, concert tours, concert halls and audiences. Between them he tells informal stories of his hobbies, his wartime experiences, his estimates of fellow pianists and composers and some of his good times at the Savage Club. He mentions his two visits to Toronto, where his brother Boris has been a well known 'cellist and music teacher for many years.

The book is candid and sometimes flyweight but behind it one can sense the personality of a fine artist and a kindly and charming companion. The book follows "From Piano to Forte".

Scholar's Poet

UNDER THE SEA WIND—by Rachel L. Carson—*Oxford*—$4.00.

by John L. Watson

THIS BOOK appeared in the Autumn of 1941 but was lost sight of in the welter of events that followed. Now, after the fabulous success of Miss Carson's second book "The Sea Around Us", the publishers have been encouraged to re-issue the earlier work in a new and revised edition.

Readers of "The Sea Around Us" will know pretty well what to expect of "Under the Sea-Wind": an enthralling narrative, vivid and evocative imagery and a style of writing whose lyrical quality is never diminished by the immense scholarship which underlies it. It is in fact this expert integration of artistry and learning, of information and impression, that makes Miss Carson's books so rewarding to the reader. She looks at the pageant of nature through the eyes of a poet, sensing the cosmic rhythms that govern the dance of life, the recurring cycles of birth, growth and death, of eating and being eaten, in obedience to the immutable law by which the individual is forever sacrificed for the preservation of the species and the maintenance of nature's delicate balance.

"Under the Sea Wind"
RACHEL CARSON

"Under the Sea-Wind" is narrower in scope than "The Sea Around Us", more detailed, more imaginative. The first part deals with the life of the shore, the second with the shallow waters over the continental shelf, the third with the abyss itself. The heroes are Blackwing the sanderling, Scomber the mackerel, Anguilla the eel, and the story is the battle for life, "which is the prize reserved only for the very clever and the very lucky."

There are few authors who write so movingly about nature, exhibiting on the one hand extraordinary scholarship without a trace of pedantry, and on the other a poetic sensibility that is free from any trace of sentimentality.

When in Rome

SPQR — by Paul Hyde Bonner — *Saunders* — $3.75.

by Hal Tracey

DIPLOMATS must be getting rather tired of the well-worn story plot involving the man-of-the-world bachelor diplomat with exotic foreign enchantresses. They would be justified in crying, *"Et tu, Brute!"* of this novel of post-war Rome, written by an ex-diplomat.

Actually, in all fairness to Mr. Bonner, developments in his hero's romantic entanglements parallel developments in the diplomatic work in which he is engaged fairly well. But his tale of Communist intrigue, American adventurers and poisoning are at about a par with a good Grade B movie plot.

His title, SPQR, is the insignia of ancient Rome, and stood for *Senatus Populusque Romanus*. The dictum of the U.S. Foreign Service, according to Mr. Bonner, is that if a diplomat gets involved in an affair with a Roman, he becomes in essence a Roman, serving Roman interests.

Lovat Fraser blithely ignores the dictum, and gets thoroughly mixed up with a Roman duchess, married to an impotent husband. Fraser fathers an illegitimate child. The duke is delighted with this somewhat unorthodox form of American aid, and hopes it will be a son and heir to carry on his line.

Fraser's feelings are turned against his paramour when she proves to be a modern Borgia, poisoning a female Communist agent in a manner that makes her death look like suicide. Fraser, the unwitting tool of the duchess in administering the poison, reaps the glory for solving a Communist plot. He is left free to pursue his sidetracked main interest, a love affair with an American expatriate ex-Fascist who turns out to be just a good clean American girl at beart.

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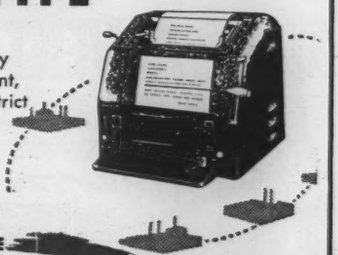

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Writers & Writing

ARE WE veering from the scepticism, cynicism, ultra-sophistication which has mottled much writing since World War I?

Certainly, there is a growing number of books dealing with mature religion, moral values and ideologies.

Which reminds us that GLADSTONE MURRAY in his thoughtful little publication, "The Outlook", mentions that "Foundations for Reconstruction", has been listed by "The Journal of the National Education Association", organ of teachers of America, as "most important book of 1951".

Author, ELTON TRUEBLOOD, is a Quaker. Theme of book: "the reconstruction of our world is not primarily a problem of engineering or of politics but the underlying task is to recover the sense of a moral order".

■ Canadian artistic circles lost a brilliant performer and gallant spirit in the recent death of WINIFRED ROSS MAZZOLENI, wife of Dr. Ettore Mazzoleni, principal of the Royal Conservatory of Music, and sister of Sir Ernest MacMillan, conductor Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

A long, serious illness interrupted Mrs. Mazzoleni's career in music. For years, she and Kathleen Irwin, now Mrs. Dalton Wells, toured as a duo-piano team in Canada and the United States.

Winifred Mazzoleni's reputation as a writer is not so widely known. Her writing was mostly of a musical character or sketches for the theatre. As long as she could keep busy before the end she worked on a three-act play called "Allegretto". It is in six scenes and critics who have read it say it is remarkable in dialogue and great skill is displayed in the overtones.

■ At invitation of Kay Mathers of Clarke Irwin, Publishers of book "His Excellency" and J. Arthur Rank, we attended preview of "His Excellency", picture in the posh, little Carlton-Odeon projection room. This story by DOROTHY CHRISTIE and husband, Campbell, first became a success play in London's theatrical West End before it was adapted for the screen.

A staunch trade unionist finds himself in upper-crusty, Old School Tie position as Governor of a British Mediterranean island. That's the idea which diverts both cast and audience. Picture stars Eric Portman, Cecil Parker with Helen Cherry, Edward Chapman, Clive Morton, Susan Stephen.

■ MONA COXWELL Samuel French (Canada) Limited, Play Publishers, has long had a penchant for taking an early spring holiday into the Eastern United States. She steps into her car and away she goes. She has just returned to find that the owners need their building on University Avenue, Toronto's show street, where Amen House is located. The Play Publishers must move pretty pronto.

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"His Excellency"

CECIL PARKER

■ CAREY WILBUR, who was making a name for himself as a newspaper feature writer in Toronto hied himself to New York on a visit and took a quick look at Television. He was asked to submit two scripts. He did. They were accepted—and now he has left Canada and has gone into that big, unknown and exciting business of being a Tee Vee Writer.

■ City dwellers and country folk will rejoice that another edition of "Father on the Farm" by the late KENNETH C. CRAGG, newspaperman has hit the bookstores and likely to be snatched up for Christmas presents this year as well as by many Canadians who have read this farm saga and wish to own it.

Ken was brought up on a farm near Drayton, Wellington County. This corner of rural Ontario is setting for his warm hilarious book. The author died just after its publication in 1947. His wife Margaret, a newspaperwoman, son Brian, and daughter, Catherine, have just moved into a charming old house in the centre of Toronto.

■ GEORGE J. MCLEOD, Limited, Publishers and Publishers' Representatives are the latest publishers to move to a larger, smarter, new home. The new location is 73 Bathurst Street.

■ JACK BOOTHE, first winner of the National Newspaper Award for Canadian cartooning, now takes on the difficult assignment of doing cartoons for the 16 Thomson dailies. He will have an audience stretching from Vancouver to Quebec City with a toehold over the border in St. Petersburg, Fla.

■ GILEAN DOUGLAS, free lance and "over-the-years" contributor to SATURDAY NIGHT reports from her home in Whaletown, BC that two books, poetry and light verse, will be her output this spring with perhaps a prose book in the fall. —*Rica*

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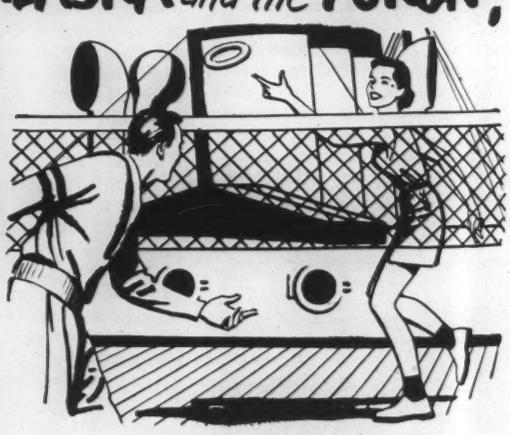

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NEW RECORD RELEASES

THE DAMNATION of Faust—*Berlioz.* Listeners will find their chief reward in the orchestral magic that Berlioz has woven in his moody and introspective treatment of the great German legend of the man who sells his soul to the devil. Faust's long periods of self-examination would become more tedious than they are except for the restless, constantly shifting quicksilver of the orchestra that moves like a living thing beneath them.

Recorded in Paris, this extremely Gallic treatment of the opera has tenor Georges Jouatte in the title role, with baritone Paul Cabanel as the crafty *Mephistopheles.* They carry the burden of the singing. Berlioz hardly did well for his *Marguerite,* who doesn't appear until the opera is almost halfway through. Mona Laurena, mezzo-soprano, capably fills the unrewarding role of the betrayed heroine. André Pactat, bass, sings Brander. The soloists are magnificently supported by the Emile Passani chorus and orchestra, conducted by Jean Fournet.

Except for uninspired scenes in *Marguerite's* bedroom, and the subsequent lengthy and somewhat pointless musings by *Marguerite* and *Faust,* the opera moves briskly, with the orchestral interludes and chorus work supplying change of pace and color. One of the highlights: the inspired treatment of a fugal Amen sung by the male members of the chorus. Recording: good, achieves nicety of balance between orchestra and soloists. (*Columbia-SL110.*)

SYMPHONY NO. 2 IN D MAJOR, OP. 73—*Brahms.* Of Brahms' four symphonies this one has the least penetration of musical thought; still it has endearing qualities that put it in a particular niche for every music lover. Not so deft in projecting this lucid happiness is the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Contrasts are minimized in the effort to secure the grand effect. Recording: excellent. (*London—LLP-28.*)

THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO—*Mozart.* Scaled down to its arias, this is a transfer to LP's of Victor's popular recording of the opera made during the Glyndebourne Mozart Opera Festivals of 1934 and 1935. What the release lacks in recording quality it makes up in historical and musical interest. The only arias missing are those of *Marcellina* and *Bartolo* at the beginning of Act IV, and the recording is the better for their omission.

Baritone Willi Domgraf Fassbaender sings *Figaro,* with Audrey Mildmay as *Susanna.* Soprano Aulikki Rautawaara is the *Countess Almaviva,* and baritone Roy Henderson her wayward husband. Luise Helletsgruber excels as *Cherubino.*

Together, they ramble through a carefree and unconventional, albeit well-disciplined Figaro, which shows no signs of becoming outdated. The orchestra bounces along under Fritz Busch.

What would be studied exactness in a composer of lesser stature comes off as carefree, rhythmic gracefulness in Mozart. His music never plods—always it soars. Almost two centuries old, it is today as fresh and bright as new paint. (*RCA Victor — LCT 6001.*)

EDITH PIAF: CHANSONS DES CAFES DE PARIS—Petite Edith Piaf is fast becoming a legend on two continents. She was literally born on the streets of Paris; two gendarmes acted as mid-wives. She was blind from 2 to 7 when she was "miraculously" cured; her grandmother prayed to the patron saint of Lisieux. Soon after, her father, an acrobat, had her "on tour", singing in one cafe or bistro after another. From 15 she was on her own, still singing, still proud. She was involved and acquitted in a Paris murder. During the occupation she sang only for underground patriots. GI's hailed her as the true spirit of Paris. This latest collection of eight, with Raymond Legrand's orchestra, presents the warm, half-guttural, compelling voice of Piaf; detracts not a whit from the legend. (*Decca—DL-6004.*)

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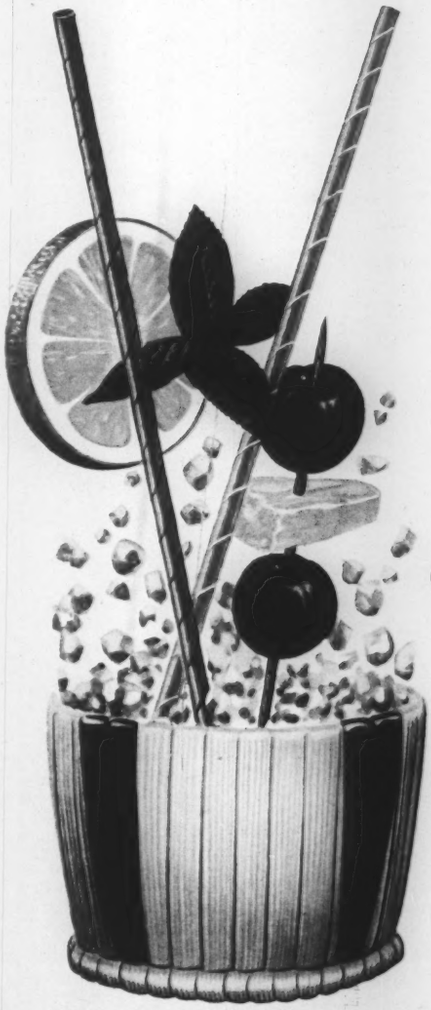

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NEWS ABOUT PEOPLE

WHEN Yves Thériault of Montreal won the $1,000 grand prize in the CBC French network's drama contest that drew 127 entries, SATURDAY NIGHT wrote to him for some personal information about himself.

His wife replied that "although Yves is always willing and able to talk for hours about his work, hopes and projects or about any other subject you can name, including women, wine and song, he finds it hard to talk about himself."

Quebec City-born and 36 years of age, Thériault is probably best known as a novelist. Three novels have already been published — "La Fille Laide" (Beauchemin, Montreal), "Le Dompteur d'Ours" (*Cercle du Livre de France, Montreal*) and "Les Vendeurs du Temple" (*L'Institut Littéraire du Québec*): a fourth, "Walks Towards the Valley" is in preparation. There is also a published book of short stories.

Present writing output is some 15,000 commercial words a week for radio and magazines. To date he has sold nearly 1,000 radio scripts. Then, too, he has also written a three-act stage play, "Le Marcheur", which was produced in Montreal in 1950 for a three-weeks run. Another play is on tour in Quebec Province and a third play is in preparation for a May production by Montreal's famed *Les Compagnons de St. Laurent*.

This is the mechanical side of the man. Here is the man as his wife sees him: "Five foot eight, dark, handsome, full of vitality and charm. He is a pleasure to live with. Hobbies: has little time for them but I would say one is cooking (in which he succeeds very well, although his mania of improving on any recipe is something I will never get used to). He's also quite handy with carpenter's tools and has just finished two very beautiful tables for our living-room.

"BUT his main hobby is people and all creatures of God. He possesses a curious mind and is constantly reading on all subjects. From *Popular Mechanics* to *Harper's* the variety is fantastic. Yet, people are the main source of his enjoyment. And his greatest ambition would be to write novels year after year, providing he could live from such work alone. I wish someday it becomes possible. Up to now his work has been praised in France, in Belgium and in Switzerland. Last year "La Fille Laide" came pretty near winning *Le Prix Veillon*, an important contest of all writers in the French language, held in Lausanne every year.

"Two years ago he was given a grant for studies in France (offered by the French Government). Unfortunately he could not use it, as it was insufficient for a married man with two children. Travels will come in due time, I suppose. They are part of our dreams of the future."

FOR four years prior to last June the Thériaults lived 40 miles from Montreal, at *St. Denis sur Richelieu*. Country life is better for writing, Thériault finds; less distracting. But with the children at school age they moved into Montreal. They have lived in a number of places. "We even lived in Toronto for a whole year and enjoyed it," Michelle Thériault wrote, "Our friends there included, besides the natives, Ukrainian, Polish, Irish, Jewish and French people, and one Catalonian. Some evenings at home were like the UN *avant la lettre*. We enjoyed it immensely. When we came back to Montreal we had new friends and our first-born, a son."

And she ends her information about her husband by saying: "There is very little to be said *against* this man of mine. He is generous and kind, charming and quick-witted and frightfully intelligent. The other virtues are of a personal kind."

■ New President of the National Research Council of Canada is DR. E. W. R. STEACIE, former Vice-President (Scientific) and Director of NRC's Division of Chemistry since 1939. Previously he was a Professor of Chemistry at McGill University, his Alma Mater. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, of the Chemical Institute of Canada and of the Royal Society of London.

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LESTER PEARSON: RELUCTANT POLITICIAN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

messianic ideas which people used to detect in Mackenzie King.

Yet behind all this is a sense of political principle which is so deeply implanted that it is barely conscious. Some people call it a sense of duty or even a sense of destiny. In his father's vocabulary it would have been "a call". Pearson might repudiate the term, but anyone who has worked closely with him recognizes his "Methodist conscience". Whether he acknowledges it or not, this is a basic assumption about the world which never even comes in question.

For all his sense of humor he is never merely flippant—not even about quite small matters. Though he has no real sense of orderly administration, his disapproval of any inefficiency or extravagance which he may notice in his department is strong, firm and essentially moral. He doesn't find it just sloppy: it's wrong.

Looking back from this 55th birthday two decisions must stand out as the road-forks which have brought him to this decisive year. One was the decision of 1948 to go into the Cabinet; the other was the decision of 1952 to stay in it instead of going to be NATO's Secretary-General.

In 1948 there was perhaps some glamor of the unknown about a political career. I doubt that Pearson would have joined a Mackenzie King Cabinet; but there was great attraction in serving with St. Laurent. Pearson and his boss have never been intimate. It is curious how little intimacy there is in a relationship which is as charged as this one. But St. Laurent exercises an almost unconscious leverage over a man like Pearson whose instinct is to do the job in front of him.

But no senior civil servant would take this jump from security into insecurity without a profound sense that he could do the minister's job better than anyone else. The choice was to carry through as responsible minister, with all the personal risks, or to stay as a safe backroom adviser with incalculable risks to his policies. As a civil servant he could prepare proposals for the Cabinet. He couldn't even be present when they were discussed. His convictions about what Canada must do in the world, for its own sake, were too strong to be content with this. He accepted the challenge to carry his policies to the Cabinet and defend them there. If he had not done so, Canada's course in the last four years might have been very different.

Most people agree that Pearson has made good during his years in the Cabinet and Parliament. But it has been at some cost. When he was asked, at Lisbon in February, to become Secretary-General of NATO he was not surprised. He had seen it coming. But on the first offer, when he still thought Sir Oliver Franks would take the job, he turned it down off his own bat. Then Franks, refused, and the temptation came back.

This job would have put him in an international milieu where his mastery was assured. He knew everyone; his competence was unassailable; he would have a chance to promote directly the cause nearest to his heart—NATO, partly his child and still his main ambition. It also had the negative attraction of a way of escape. It would have saved him from the political maelstrom. After a few years at NATO he could have retired with a good conscience.

He turned down the escape and the prospect. Again St. Laurent had something to do with it. He didn't press Pearson—he doesn't press people—but he conveyed the idea that he thought Pearson's duty lay where he was. Other advisers, both Canadian and American, told him that he could do more for NATO as Canadian Foreign Minister than as Secretary-General.

Ironically this decision—or, perhaps better, this acceptance—was immediately followed by the bitterest clash of his political career. The exchange with Coldwell about NATO's Lisbon decisions was an unmistakeable case of disagreeableness. Pearson had always respected Coldwell's judgment about foreign policy. I think he was more hurt than angered by the CCF attack! He was certainly indignant. He answered it in a broadcast which was not in character: it was almost a smear of the CCF. The National Liberal Federation was delighted. But I don't think Pearson realized how offensive he had been until Coldwell answered him in the House. And I think it was a shock.

In retrospect, you can see that the decisions of 1948 and 1952 were inevitable. But their consequences were neither calculated nor fully foreseen. They have landed Pearson, irretrievably, in a political role. He must be aware—as must Abbott and others—that the question of the Liberal leadership will face him before long.

St. Laurent is now 70. At the most he can only fight one more election. Unless something unforeseen happens, Pearson must face within a very few years the dilemma which faced him in 1948. Is he to go for the big job himself, or is he to watch it being done by somebody else who could spoil all the things he cherishes?

If he were himself ambitious for it, there would be no problem. He would thicken his skin and plunge into the political fights which instinctively he prefers to dodge.

So far as anyone close to him can discover and subject always to those secret promptings which a man himself may hardly be aware of, Pearson does not want to be Prime Minister.

But the arguments which applied in 1948 may well apply again. To seek election as Liberal leader may appear the only way to ensure a continuance of his policy of safeguarding Canada's position by promoting the greatest possible Atlantic unity. If things turn out this way, it will not be the cheerful extrovert, with the charm and cleverness, that takes Pearson the next step. It will be the rather shy, deeply reserved man of strong convictions, with a Methodist conscience, and a full understanding of a "call".

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Financial Statement as of December 31, 1951

ASSETS

BONDS (AMORTIZED)*		
Government	$9,566,867.40	
State, Territory & Municipal	2,373,305.28	
Public Utility	3,851,706.27	
Railroad	524,149.10	
Industrial and Miscellaneous	135,315.00	
		$16,451,342.05
STOCKS (MARKET)		
Public Utility	$ 95,400.00	
Industrial and Miscellaneous	283,800.00	
		379,200.00
MORTGAGE LOANS — One first mortgage loan on improved real estate.		4,500.00
REAL ESTATE (INCLUDING SALES UNDER CONTRACT) — This represents the value of home office building and other real estate owned by the Company.		1,168,418.81
INTEREST ACCRUED — This represents the amount of interest already earned on bonds, mortgages, and bank deposits, but not due the Company until after December 31, 1951.		131,297.55
PREMIUMS IN COURSE OF COLLECTION — This represents premiums due from policyholders, none of which has been owing the Company for more than ninety days.	$1,656,532.84	
LESS: MISCELLANEOUS BALANCES	46,931.01	1,609,601.83
REINSURANCE LOSSES RECOVERABLE — Payments on claims reported but not yet paid our Company.		28,085.09
CASH IN BANKS AND OFFICES		1,888,249.69
TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS		$21,660,695.02

*Securities carried at $2,871,867.74 are deposited for purposes required by law. Securities carried at $25,000.00 are deposited with another insurance company as required in the regular course of business.

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

RESERVE FOR LOSSES AND LOSS EXPENSES — This reserve is computed in accordance with the insurance laws of the various states and is $108,216.30 in excess of the Company's estimated liability on all claims reported but unpaid on December 31, 1951. (Claims in process of adjustment.)		$ 3,209,565.58
RESERVE FOR UNEARNED PREMIUMS — This item represents the unearned portion of premiums received prior to December 31, 1951, for insurance extending beyond that date.		11,469,976.06
RESERVE FOR TAXES — This reserve is set aside for the payment of Federal, State and miscellaneous taxes and includes $150,000.00 for Federal Income Taxes.		587,500.00
RESERVE FOR DIVIDENDS — This represents policyholders' dividends declared but not payable until after December 31, 1951.		300,000.00
RESERVE FOR UNPAID EXPENSES		242,345.86
RESERVE FOR OTHER LIABILITIES — This represents miscellaneous accounts payable.		151,066.15
SURPLUS FUNDS		
Reserve for Contingencies	$ 300,000.00	
Guaranty Fund	500,000.00	
Unassigned Funds (Surplus)	4,900,241.37	
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS		5,700,241.37
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS		$21,660,695.02

Assets Increased, 1951 ..... $1,832,251.89
Surplus Increased, 1951 ..... $ 50,515.61
Savings Returned to Policyholders, 1951 ..... $2,932,468.65

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MAYOR LAMPORT:

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

in battle. The spirit of cooperative appreciation between Toronto and Montreal was thus jumped many points.

Then came another stool pigeon's tip to say the so-called master mind of this daring group, Boyd, had rented a house in North Central Toronto and was about to be convoyed there, as the papers later put it, "By the élite of Ontario's underworld."

Boyd, if this were true, was ripe for capture but there might be shooting. Lamport the Bold, sympathetically concerned about the dying Tong and wounded Perry, was told of this tip in his capacity as Chairman of the Police Commission.

He decided to take a personal part in the attempted capture of Boyd, who, by this time, had been promoted to the position of Canada's most wanted criminal, even though not directly connected with the shooting of Tong.

For once, indeed, he showed patience, because the wait, in hushed quarters bordering the ambush, was long, and for a go-getter of Lamport's drive it was tiresome. Boyd was taken without a shot while ringed by police carrying everything from six-shooters to tommy guns, and the next day's papers showed a smiling mayor in company with an apparently dapper and flattered Boyd.

Toronto papers, like others the world over, like to get a pretty girl to illustrate news, and many a time they drag in a shapely belle for no more reason than that she happens to be living. In this way the Lamport daughters, Jane and Suzanne, a brunette of 20 and a blonde of 17 respectively, are a boon to Toronto editors. They're pretty and shapely.

In the aftermath of the crime wave the Misses Lamport were shown, with Dad, eagerly reading headlines, pointing to the scene of capture, standing beside the bandit car, and admiring the arresting police.

WHEN the worst spring storms in half a century lashed at Toronto islands, and Lake Ontario's high water caused flood conditions that threatened to grow worse, delegations of islanders came a-running to city hall. Something should be done at once, they declared. Build breakwaters, or weirs, dredge up mountains of sand, sink cement-filled ships. But do something quick.

Unrealistic, declared the mayor. You should get off those islands. They aren't fit for habitation in winter. Lake Ontario is two feet higher than it was five years ago, ten inches higher than it was last year, and getting worse. We can't fight lakes and storms. Move your homes; get on the mainland while you can.

But where can we go? Where is there space for 400 of us, let alone 4,000?

The mayor didn't know, so nothing was done. Toronto's islands are still lashed by powerful storms and weak homes are battered by spray.

Allan Lamport has seldom been known to hem or haw or duck an issue, and was the only member of Toronto's city council to support Sunday sport when the contentious issue came to debate three years ago.

His triumph on Sunday sport so emboldened the already gallant Allan that the next year, 1951, saw him try for the mayoralty and meet defeat. Being a hard man to keep down, Lamport accepted his setback with good grace, set out to mend his fences, keep himself before the public eye, while running his insurance business, and to try again.

This year he was easily successful in ousting Hiram McCallum, who had made the mistake of several times saying he was ready to quit. McCallum was soon afterwards appointed Assistant General Manager of the Canadian National Exhibition at 25 per cent more pay than he was getting for running the city.

It may have been sheer coincidence, but Lamport then launched a hearty hunt for witches in Exhibition management. He declared Exhibition figures lied when they showed a surplus because they were only dealing with the two show weeks while his financiers had to pay bills for a year; he declared carnival kings Patty Conklin and Bill Beasley were working a con game on the city by low rental bingo games and hula dances. Lamport also demanded Exhibition taxes, Canadian headliners before the grandstand and more personal authority in Exhibition programming.

There may have been more smoke than fire to these charges, but Lamport did force revision in the bingo and sideshow contracts, did cause Canadian Jack Arthur to replace American Leon Leonidoff as impresario of the grandstand, and did force admission that the accounting system gave management the best of it.

By now he was away chasing tax money from the bloated treasury of Ontario, unemployment relief from the Abbott surplus at Ottawa, a new high level bridge at the western entrance to the city, and that hardy annual low rental housing.

The chunky bull moose Allan Lamport was born in Toronto, where his parents still live, April 4, 1904. He grew up to be solid but light on his feet, and after attending public and technical schools, went to Upper Canada College.

There he was the heavyweight boxing champion, a captain of the hockey team who was twice offered professional contracts, and captain of the senior football team.

ONE OF his first business interests after graduation was in aviation, which was then no fledgling but was nevertheless a *young* industry. Lamport became a pilot and not only does he hold his flying licence to this day, but his is one of the few all-type flying licences in Canada.

In almost everything he's tried Lamport has been defeated the first time, but he's the bubbly, never-say-die type and the only Toronto mayor who sat for two different wards as an alderman and was alderman and member of the Ontario Legislature at the same time.

He quit both chores early in World War II to join the RCAF from which he emerged with a good record and a squadron leader's stripes.

The bundle of bounce has occasionally been supported by one or even two of Toronto's newspapers, and once by all three together (for different reasons), but since he plumped for Sunday sport he has been given the absent treatment by them all.

Despite this no hint of dishonesty has ever been aimed at the boss shadow boxer, and none of his opinions bear the mark of the bootlicker or the cream puff. It's yes or no, black or white. It's never maybe and it's never gray where Lamport is concerned.

That may be the source of his strength with the average voter, because Lamport is what he is. Blunt, rough and possibly coarse, he speaks out, stands by his views, publicly eats a bit of crow from time to time, but keeps on keeping on. His record of accomplishment is no better than fair, but he doesn't do a cry-baby when beaten, an "I told-you-so" when right, or a "we wuz robbed" when overcome. He bears no rancor, seeks few favors and doesn't seem to care what harsh words may be written or spoken against him.

FILMS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30

will cover anything, including long dull stretches of the obvious.

In this item, Groucho becomes interested in a pair of twin horses, identical right down to their weak ankles. Before it is over he manages to get them both on the track and both come in first in a dead-heat finish. My attention tended to wander through most of the film and I can't tell you exactly how, or why he and William Bendix got their horses aboard ship, foiled a couple of saboteurs and won a navy medal. Most of the time the star appeared to be working hard, but even Groucho's talent can't do much against the dead gravitational pull of material like this.

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STUDY OF RELATIONS

PARENTS' "DOROTHY DIX"

by Miriam Chapin

IN 1940 Mme. Réné Vallerand was busy running a nursery school which she had started in her Montreal home, so that her own children could have the benefit of such companionship in play. She had taken nursery school training, and carried on the enterprise successfully, but she looked forward to something more.

She had found that one of the most interesting and apparently valuable parts of her school work was the weekly meeting which she held with the parents of the children to talk over any difficulties which arose. So she thought, "Why not extend these meetings to others?" She began to feel her way toward a wider field, with the result that *L'Ecole des Parents* came into being.

Year by year the number of groups has increased, not only in Montreal but in towns outside, where the radio programs put on by *L'Ecole* are heard. They are dedicated to the study of the relations between parents and children, and their chief purpose is to apply the findings of modern child psychology within the framework of Roman Catholic belief and social structure.

Their leaders use radio, newspaper columns, forums, and publications. Every Tuesday during the winter, Radio-Canada allows them half an hour of morning time and half an hour at 9.30 in the evening, as a sustaining program. In the morning, psychologist Dr. Claude Mailhiot and his wife answer letters asking questions on child care and education. In the evening a sketch dramatizing some family crisis is given, and discussion follows.

The playlet is usually written by Gerard Pelletier and his wife Alix (they have four children) and produced in professional style by Yves Theriault. It may concern sticking to a family budget, or whether to spank or not. Characters are everyday people, the sugarcoating is not obvious, and the result is rather charming.

THE CLINIQUE in *Le Devoir* follows the same line as the morning radio hour. People write for advice on many things—how to tell older children that a new baby is coming (not found under a cabbage leaf); how to prevent jealousy of a younger child (give the older one more love and attention); why does an eight year old still wet his bed, (see what worries him, look after his diet, consult your doctor); what to do when a young girl gets in trouble (stand by her, of course; see a social worker); and hundreds of other matters.

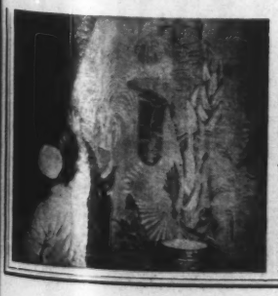
The column, usually signed *L'Equipe* (the team) is written by a number of people, including physicians, mothers, psychiatrists, and teachers, to whom problems are referred according to their special knowledge. Mme. Vallerand sees to it that the answers never become too technical.

MEETINGS with short talks and discussions are held in the nurses' assembly room at the Hotel Dieu. Fathers as well as mothers attend and take part. A monthly magazine and a series of pamphlets are published. One of the pamphlets written by M. and Mme. Vallerand on married happiness warns against the kind of unwholesome wifely submissiveness typified by the unhappy Donalda, wife of the miser in *Un Homme et Son Péché*. Better have an occasional quarrel, they say, than wallow in self-pity.

One unexpected outcome of *L'Ecole des Parents'* activity has been a sort of Mother's Aid arrangement,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 42

MME. RENE VALLERAND



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V6

MAN IN THE HOUSE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

trated. Color can make home-coming inviting or upsetting. Wooldridge's own living room, for example, is a monotone room where colors blend subtly and there are no blatant accents. Walls are seafoam, a greyed-green, and so are the mohair drapes. The chenille rug is a deep cocoa color. The relaxation-inviting piece is a huge studio couch with large bolsters. It's covered with a rough-textured material in pale chartreuse with a herringbone weave.

Men approach the accessories of their room a little differently than women. Clutter they dislike. They want their occasional tables placed where they can reach them, generous in size, with room to put down a book, with ashtrays large enough to receive a pipe. Their lamps they like impressive, and strategically placed, giving off not glare, but a good light for reading.

Mr. Wooldridge creates beautifully appointed dining rooms. But dining space that is a part of the living room or an ell adjoining it, he says, seems to appeal particularly to men.

IF PLANNED with imagination, this area can be more than a place to eat. A round dining table, for instance, can be made in separate sections, each part fitting against opposite walls to create more space for entertaining.

If he could, Mr. Wooldridge would lead a back-to-the-kitchen movement. If he ever builds his own house, the kitchen will be the biggest room of the house, as skilfully decorated as the living room, and complete with a fireplace and a lounging area.

He points out that more and more men are taking to cooking as a hobby. But as they concoct their favorite goulashes or curries, they don't want to be separated from their guests. Provide then, a comfortable, cheerful kitchen where guests can relax and chat while the maestro works his pot-and-pan miracles.

This isn't possible in most modern homes, but even so the designer is convinced that kitchens need not be white and hygienic in appearance. A man who cooks likes a kitchen with bright lacquered wallpapers or natural wood that provides a background for his copper pots and pans.

A BEDROOM in a man's house can be more than a bedroom, too. Decorated cleverly, it can be an extra sitting room; a comfortable place where the man of the house can get away by himself with a favorite book; an inviting place where, when parties break up into the inevitable groups, guests with the same interests can congregate.

In the Wooldridge home Steve, and his petite, Spanish-looking wife, Muriel, known as Mike, have chosen baroque for their room. Cupboards and drawer space built into the walls have eliminated space-wasting highboys and lowboys. The beds, pushed against the walls to give floor space, are covered with fabrics in American beauty (a rich red) and

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white. The string rug is red, and the ceiling a deep, restful blue. Here again are big baroque lamps, placed strategically for comfortable reading.

Born in Palmerston, Ontario, Steve Wooldridge has been furniture conscious since he was a small boy. His father owned a large construction company, and a factory which manufactured fine furniture.

Young Reginald Clarence liked to spend off-hours in the plant, puttering with tools. School over, he made a success of the lumbering business, until a flair for designing, and an urge for creative expression led him into interior decoration and furniture designing a couple of decades ago.

MUCH SOUGHT AFTER for the interiors she creates for gracious living, Mrs. Edith Wight feels there is little difference between decorating a man's home and a woman's home.

"After all, in most cases, both a man and a woman live in the house," says the interior decorator, "so the decoration should be a combination of their tastes."

When Vancouver clients seek out Mrs. Wight to re-decorate their homes, she tries to study tastes and hobbies of both husband and wife. But in most cases, she finds, it's the tastes of the latter that dominate.

Sometimes, though, it's the man who wants to call the tune for the piper he's going to pay, and Mrs. Wight focusses her attention on his hobbies.

"When a man has strong ideas about the home he wants to live in, I know he has strong likes and dislikes," she explains. "So I find out what they are." If he's musical she builds his room around his grand piano or his record player. If he has a collection of paintings or *objets d'art*, she centres her attention on these.

Left on her own, Mrs. Wight feels that soft greens are a good masculine background. And against such a wall and rug background, she places draperies and chintzes with bold, hand-blocked prints in yellows and cocoa browns.

Younger men like stimulating reds and other strong colors in their rooms. Unlike Steve Wooldridge who advocates restful color schemes, Mrs. Wight thinks that men prefer what she calls "provocative, conversation-stimulating backgrounds".

THEY AGREE that the furniture of a man's home should be comfortable, lamps light-giving, tables ample.

Perhaps it's the difference in feminine viewpoint, but Mrs. Wight finds women clients more progressive and venturesome in their approach to interior design than men.

"A man, particularly one middle-aged and older," she explains, "is inclined to be conservative. He likes color schemes and furniture designed like that with which he has been surrounded all his life. A woman has more appreciation for something that's new and different. Men tend to like home the way mother used to make it."

A younger man, though, is often more interested in abstract design than a woman of his generation.

Where Mr. Wooldridge feels that in his bedroom a man wants the baroque, the exotic, Mrs. Wight would decorate a bedroom for a man in quiet, restful tones. Drapes and bed coverings would be in tweeds or rough-textured homespuns.

She hasn't too much patience, however, for those who want a shared bedroom too tailored. "After all, a woman has to live in it too. She has a right to some femininity in her bedroom."

MRS. WIGHT is a homey, feminine person herself, from London, England. If she leans towards the traditional in design, and feels her male clients do too, her background may explain it.

"Nothing for me in interior design can replace the lovely old antiques and carvings," she sighs nostalgically. As a child she lived in an old, historic country house full of priceless old pieces. "It was comfortable too, a real home."

If they could reproduce it that's the way Canadian men, she thinks, would have it today.

■ DR. GWENDOLYN M. CARTER of Hamilton, a member of the faculty of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., has been promoted to the post of Professor of Government. For the current year, Dr. Carter will be on sabbatical leave.

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FOR PARENTS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 39

informal but effective. Women who got acquainted at its meetings have often helped each other out in family emergencies, baby-sitting on an exchange basis, or doing some extra sewing and dishwashing.

During the teachers' strike of 1949, *L'Ecole* felt itself strong enough to send a committee to visit both the School Commission and the Alliance, to point out that here was not merely a fight between union and authority, but that a third party was vitally concerned—the children and their parents.

They keep raising the question of parents' right to be heard. In the past session of the Quebec Assembly, Mr. G. P. Marler, Liberal opposition leader, demanded that parents should have direct representation on school commissions. Premier Duplessis refused to consider the proposal, defending the present system under which both Montreal and Quebec City have school commissions appointed by the government and the archbishops. (Protestant boards by government and city councils.)

Since, sooner or later, everything in Quebec becomes political, this too will be an issue some day. I asked Mme. Vallerand if she would like to enter politics. "Would I!" she breathed. "I'd love it. As soon as the children are old enough to be left."

Since the youngest is now 12, I think that it will not be many years before parents' share in the direction of Quebec's schools will be a very live issue indeed.

CANDIDA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 29

"Candida" has the weakness common to all the Shaw plays, that its action cannot be precipitated except by a piece of extremely implausible if not impossible behavior by the precipitant character. It is my personal belief that Marchbanks cannot be played convincingly in the realistic manner for which the play is written; he belongs to the theatre of Christopher Fry and not to that of 1900, and since the rest of the piece is realistic there is an inevitable jarring note.

Shaw endeavored, with considerable success, to distract our attention from that jarring note by the brilliant dexterity of his theatrical artifices, but it remains there, and becomes more noticeable with the lapse of time.

This is a common happening with Shaw's precipitant characters; James Agate once remarked of a performance by Barry Jones in "The Doctor's Dilemma" that it was "the last in a long line which has failed to persuade me that Ridgeon can be acted at all. Or, better, that there is any part to act."

That is why every young actor wants to play Marchbanks; he knows it has never been acted, and he does not know that it can't be acted even by himself.

LIGHTER SIDE

CANADIAN FOLK TALE

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"I'M WRITING a scenario," Miss A. announced when I dropped in on her the other day. "It's a wonderful story picked right out of the headlines. Sit down and I'll tell you about it."

I sat down. "What's it called?" I asked.

"Tentatively, 'The Mayoress and the Mayor,'" Miss A. said. "You see, there's this Lady Mayor, who is brilliant, successful and attractive. Only at heart she has a sense of frustration and dissatisfaction."

I nodded. "The Rosalind Russell type. What's she frustrated and dissatisfied about?"

"Because she wanted an English Governor General and the Government appointed a native-born one," Miss A. said.

"Well it's certainly a new frustration-angle," I said, and Miss A. nodded. "So when the new Governor General is installed she doesn't go to the ceremony but sends a substitute instead."

"Oh I *like* it!" I said. "You get conflict and antagonism right away. She probably figures him as a grass-roots Governor General, you know, the Broderick Crawford type. Then when she actually meets him she is strangely attracted—"

"Don't be ridiculous," Miss A. said, "the conflict isn't between her and the Governor General, it's between her and the other Mayor."

"Which Mayor?" I asked.

"This Mayor in a neighboring city," Miss A. said. "He says she had been guilty of official rudeness and she says, Nonsense, she happened to be busy that day, and anyway it's strictly her business. And naturally this intrigues him so he sends her a dozen roses and a message that he hopes when she comes to his city they'll kiss and be friends—"

"AH THAT'S *good*!" I cried. "That's even better. Naturally she figures he's the Gene Lockhart type, so she is prepared to be superior and amused. But when they meet she is strangely and powerfully attracted—"

"She isn't particularly," Miss A. said.

"Of course she is," I said impatiently, "because he's the Clark Gable type. He might even *be* Clark Gable. She's looking terribly attractive in one of those half-hats and a nose-veil, so presently he grabs her and says, 'Well, do we kiss and make up?' And she starts to resist, then gives a sigh and goes limp—"

"She does *not*," Miss A. said indignantly, "she shakes hands, gives out a press statement, and goes home."

"Oh," I said rather blankly, and added after a moment. "Then where's the scenario? You can't leave it like that. Look, how about this for an ending? She goes back to her office and there she sees the Mayor's bouquet still on her desk. She sits looking at it, and as she watches, a petal detaches itself and drifts across the desk. See what I mean? Pictorial symbolism, the quiet shedding of a lost and lovely dream."

"THAT bouquet was sent over a month ago," Miss A. pointed out. "It wouldn't have lasted that long even in the ice-box."

"But you can't leave your story like that!" I said. "How about the native Governor General angle? You can't just leave that dangling. And where's your suspense? Where's your spectacle? Where's your drama?"

Miss A. was resentfully silent for a moment. Then she said rather sulkily. "How would you treat it then?"

I considered a moment. Then I said. "I'd trap them both in the new subway."

"The Governor General and the Mayoress?" Miss A. cried.

"Certainly not," I said. "The Mayoress and the Mayor. It's the obvious solution. He'd naturally invite her down to look at the new subway, and while they were down there the subway contractors would decide to close that area and start new operations half-a-mile up the street. Why not? They do it every day."

Miss A.'s eye kindled faintly. "Yes, but how could they be discovered?" she asked.

I said the details of that could be worked out later. "A couple of important figures like that couldn't disappear without immediate investigation," I said. "They'd find them all right, and then there would be the big scene of rescue—you know, press, radio, searchlights, ropes to keep back the crowds. And who do you think would be leading the rescue crew? Why, the native Governor General! That would take care of *that* angle."

"Well I don't know," Miss A. said, and shook her head. "I can see it would have popular appeal, of course. But where, apart from the Governor General, is the Canadian angle?"

I said I supposed that the Dionne Quintuplets could be worked into the scenario somewhere. "Why not have them present at the Inauguration?" I asked.

"But they weren't there," Miss A. said.

"They wouldn't need to be," I said, "they could all be played by Elizabeth Taylor."

Miss A. closed the scenario and put it away. "On the whole I think I'd better work it out myself."

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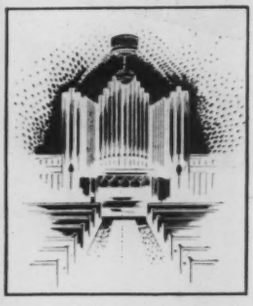

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ACTIVITIES

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ONE Canadian woman has routed the theory that being an expert in economics is incompatible with housewifery and a stimulating public life. She is Beryl Plumptre, wife of A. F. W. Plumptre, head of the Economic Division of the Department of External Affairs, and now slated to take charge of the economic and financial department of the permanent Canadian Delegation at NATO. They leave Ottawa in September to take up residence in the French capital.

An economist in her own right, Mrs. Plumptre's abilities have made her an invaluable asset in the work of the Canadian Association of Consumers. The organization is sponsored by major national women's organizations representing some 500,000 women, and its main function is the economic education of the women who do 85 per cent of the retail buying in the country. As Editor of the *CAC Bulletin*, Honorary Treasurer and resident officer in charge of the Head Office, she has been a key figure in its development.

Mrs. Plumptre, who will shortly be house-hunting in Paris, is an Australian by birth with an imposing background in the economic field. Graduate of the University of Melbourne, her first job on coming out of college was as assistant to the economist of the Bank of New South Wales for three years. From there she went to London, England, where she set up a department to supply information on economic developments in the UK for the home office.

She then enrolled at Girton College, studying the development of Central Banking in the British Dominions. Significantly her future husband was also her lecturer at the time.

When Mr. Plumptre joined the staff of the University of Toronto, Beryl Plumptre actively assisted her mother-in-law, the late Alderman Adelaide Plumptre.

In 1945, while her children, Judith and Timothy, were quite young, she nevertheless found time to work in the research department of the WPTB, watching chiefly Australian developments in the price control field. She also was chairman of the Board of a cooperative nursery school started by Rockcliffe parents.

Since then Mrs. Plumptre has lectured on Canadian economic history at Carleton College, Ottawa, served on the Board of the Children's Aid Society, and the Children's Concerts.

■ The Heliconian Club of Toronto boasts three well-known monologists —professional, that is: Susan Fletcher, Jane Mallett and Jan Chamberlain. April 29-30-May 1, the Club is sponsoring Jan in her "Character Sketches" at Hart House Theatre. Susan Fletcher has already appeared there this Spring; and Jane Mallett will be featured in the New Play Society's annual "Spring Thaw" in May. Then too, Toronto's other famous monologist, Anna Russell, is due at Eaton Auditorium April 19, following her sell-out NY Town Hall Show.

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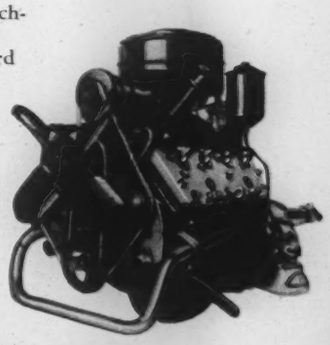

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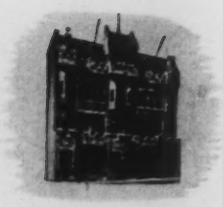

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